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26 April 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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26 April 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN MEETS ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

Only U.S., USSR Can Fight War

OW071154 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific 0900 GMT
7 Apr 85

[Text] Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, met with Italian Minister of Defense Spadolini in Beijing on 7 April.

Li Xiannian said in their conversation: At present neither the Chinese people nor the European people are willing to fight wars. Only the United States and the Soviet Union have the qualifications [zi ge] to fight world wars. He said: Factors for war do exist. However, people all over the world, including the Soviet and the American people, want peace.

He said: China hopes that the nuclear disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union will achieve good results.

President Li Xiannian pointed out: China welcomes the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community and hopes to see a united and strong Europe.

Minister Spadolini said: Although Italy and China have different social systems, Italy is also working hard for peace. He said: Italy favors the strengthening of unity in Europe. A unified Europe is conducive to dialogue with the Soviet Union and the United States.

During the meeting Minister Spadolini conveyed to President Li Xiannian a letter from Italian President Pertini. In the letter President Pertini extended his invitation to President Li to visit Italy at a time convenient to the latter.

PRC Wants Peace

OW071938 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] President Li Xiannian met with Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini this morning. During the meeting, they discussed the current international situation and reviewed the lesson of blood learned from the world wars.

Li Xiannian said: People of the whole world want peace. As an old Chinese saying goes, peace is the most important. China is not willing [bu yuan yi] to fight wars and does not have the qualifications [zi ge] to fight world wars. Neither is Europe willing to fight a major war. We hope to see a strong and united Europe.

He expressed the hope that the nuclear disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union will achieve good results.

Li Xiannian also welcomed the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community.

Spadolini expressed admiration for China in its protracted struggle against foreign aggression and for building the country. He said: Although Italy and China have different social systems, Italy is also working hard for peace and favors the strengthening of unity in Europe.

Spadolini conveyed to President Li a letter from Italian President Pertini, in which he extended his invitation to President Li to visit Italy. President Li expressed his warm regards to the 89-year-old president and wished him good health and a long life.

CSO: 4005/772

GENERAL

BRIEFS

SOVIETS KEEP JAPAN'S FIGHTERS SCRAMBLING--Tokyo, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Jet fighters of the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force made a record 944 scrambles in fiscal 1984 ending 31 March this year, Shigehiro Mori, chief of staff of the Air Self-Defense Force, said today. The previous record was 939 scramble sorties in fiscal 1981. Mori said that the record number of scrambles--emergency flights by F-15 and F2 jet fighters to watch and issue warnings to unidentified aircraft likely to intrude into Japanese airspace--was due to an increased number of Soviet planes flying prolonged "missions" close to Japanese airspace. Previously, Japan's KYODO News Agency said, Soviet military planes which approached Japanese airspace quickly flew away but of late, they had been flying for longer durations over the sea of Japan and the Pacific. KYODO added that these Soviet planes were in the air to collect electronics information, such as Japanese radar frequencies. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 5 Apr 85]

NICARAGUA REJECTS REAGAN'S PROPOSAL--Managua, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The Nicaraguan Government today rejected U.S. President Reagan's proposal for a cease-fire. According to the official "Voice of Nicaragua," the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington circulated a government statement saying that Reagan's proposal is "but another public relations maneuver" to win more aid for the rebels. Reagan today called upon the Nicaraguan Government and the anti-governmental armed forces to lay down their arms and negotiate. He also proposed that the rebels put off their deadline for talks with the government until 1 June, and that the government stop its suppression of religion, news and human rights. In early March this year, some Nicaraguan anti-government armed forces put forward proposals for talks with the government. The government leaders have repeatedly said that they won't negotiate with the rebels, and that they can only negotiate with the U.S. Government, whom they term the rebels' master. Observers here hold that Reagan's proposal may further worsen relations between Nicaragua and the United States. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 5 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/177

UNITED STATES

REAGAN, COLOMBIA'S BETANCUR DISCUSS CONTADORA

OW051254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Colombian President Belisario Betancur met with President Ronald Reagan at the White House today, making an urgent plea to reactivate the negotiating process initiated by the Contadora Group for Central American peace.

Betancur, who is leaving here at the end of a 3-day visit to the United States, said he told Reagan that during a recent visit to the Central American countries, he saw a "renewed desire on their part to provide new possibilities for a dialogue and their determination to offer whatever possibilities there may be in this same respect."

Therefore, Betancur said, he drove home in his talks with Reagan the pressing need to do everything possible to "implement the principles, commitments and recommendations contained in the document of objectives drafted by the Contadora Group consisting of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela."

In a send-off statement, Reagan claimed that he would join Betancur "in seeking a comprehensive and fully verifiable settlement of regional problems."

Soon after his meeting with Betancur, Reagan, however, announced a new proposal, requesting Congress to release immediately the \$14 million aid for the Nicaraguan rebels. If the Nicaraguan Government accepts his ceasefire proposal in 60 days, he said, the required funds will not be used for arms and ammunition.

At a meeting with U.S. Senate and House members yesterday, the Colombian president appealed for support for the Contadora Group and warned against outside military intervention in Central America. "We are convinced that such intervention would usher in a subversive wave throughout Latin America and the Caribbean."

Calling for a new relationship between Latin America and the United States, Betancur told the congressmen, "We need what I would call a new treatment, a new understanding, a common doctrine, an alliance for peace, with the determination to go from mere tolerance that has marked the relations between Latin America and the United States to the formulation of a new scheme of open, constructive and fruitful cooperation."

In their talks, the two presidents also discussed problems concerning Latin America's foreign debts, the international coffee agreement and multilateral lending institutions. They signed a joint statement on the fight against the production, trafficking, demand and use of illicit narcotics.

CSO: 4000/177

UNITED STATES

U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE APPROVED AID TO CAMBODIA

OW050214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee last night voted 24 to 9 to approve \$5 million in military aid to the Kampuchean resistance forces led by Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann.

Stephen Solarz, chairman of the Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee said the noncommunist forces resisting the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea have 15,000 men under arms and can arm another 16,000 if given money to do so.

He added that U.S. aid would cover 20 to 30 percent of the needs of the resistance forces for about a year and would encourage further contributions from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The U.S. administration has opposed providing aid to the resistance forces there on the ground that adequate weapons are available to them and that these weapons might be diverted to the Khmer Rouge forces.

Earlier, the United States announced that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, supreme commander of Sihanouk's National Army and personal representative of his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, on 10 April when they come to visit the United States.

The U.S. administration has repeatedly stated it would provide "humanitarian" support to the resistance forces in Kampuchea but has never provided military assistance to them.

CSO: 4000/177

UNITED STATES

REAGAN INTENT ON AIDING NICARAGUAN REBELS

OW042105 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Reagan Seeks New Ways to Get Congressional Approval of Aid to Nicaraguan Rebels"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. administration, facing possible rejection in Congress of its \$14 million aid request for Nicaraguan rebels, is considering new "options" in an attempt to win congressional approval of the bill.

House Republican leader Robert Michel told President Ronald Reagan yesterday that the administration's aid request for Nicaraguan rebels was "dead in the water" without changes in policy.

Congress cut off covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels last year, but said it could be restored once the president made a report that justified the spending. Congress will have 15 days to approve the request once the report is received.

Last night President Reagan submitted a report to Congress as required. It is reported that he intends to unveil a new plan for "reaching a peaceful conclusion" to the Nicaraguan conflict.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters yesterday that these new options are being developed by Reagan's National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane after discussions with congressional leaders, and the options will be presented to President Reagan in the next few days.

However, Speakes said the suggestion that "overt" aid instead of "covert" aid might be provided has been "pretty well ruled out."

In recent weeks, Reagan has devoted two of his weekly radio addresses to appeals for aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and attacked the Nicaraguan Government in several speeches.

Reagan said in an interview with THE WASHINGTON POST Monday that he will not be deterred from seeking the aid but also suggested that if Congress continues to block the aid, he will seek other ways including support from private groups.

CSO: 4000/177

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

PLAN TO REVIVE MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS--Cairo, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Egypt has received assurances from the United States that it will come up with a plan to reactivate the Middle East peace process, the Cairo press reported today. The plan was reported to contain a proposal for holding a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, a U.S. willingness to allow the joint delegation to include Palestinians who have received tacit approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the recognition by the United States and Israel of the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, as long as the PLO accepts Israel's right to exist. Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for the Middle East, will present the U.S. plan later this month during his Middle East tour, which will bring him to Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Israel. During his visit, he is expected to meet the representatives of the Palestinian people, but he has denied that he would meet with the PLO. Meanwhile, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter disclosed that a number of senior U.S. officials have made direct contacts with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1402 GMT 6 Apr 85]

MORE AFRICAN AID--Washington, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. President Reagan signed legislation Friday releasing \$1 billion of supplementary aid to drought-stricken Africa. He said the additional aid "substantially exceeds the administration's current estimate of need." His government had asked for only \$235 million for emergency food supplies and \$25 million for non-food assistance, he added. But Reagan also said that while increasing its relief supplies, the United States will "continue to ensure that our aid does not provide a disincentive to the increased local production that is critical to solving Africa's food problem in the long term." Misuse of relief supplies was "particularly unacceptable when human lives are at stake," he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/177

SOVIET UNION

GUANGDONG FETES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES DELEGATION

HK090353 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 3

[Report: "Delegation of Sino-Soviet Friendship Society Arrives in Guangzhou, Yang Li Meets Soviet Guests Yesterday"]

[Text] Yang Li, vice governor of Guangdong Province and chairman of the Guangdong branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, yesterday evening met and feted Zinaida Mikhaylovna Kruglova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and all members of the delegation, headed by her, of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society. The meeting took place at the Banxi Restaurant.

On that occasion, Vice Governor Yang Li expressed a warm welcome to Soviet comrades. He said: It is hoped that more distinguished Soviet guests will come and visit Guangdong. Kruglova said: I am very happy to visit Guangdong. You are getting into your swing to build Chinese-style socialism. Your reform is courageous and creative. I wish your building of Chinese-style socialism still greater success.

Present at the meeting and banquet were Yang Kezhong, vice chairman of the Guangdong branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and others.

The Soviet guests flew to Guangzhou from Beijing on the evening of the day before yesterday. Kruglova and her party yesterday visited a Guangzhou refrigerator factory, the Guangdong folk handiwork showroom, and the memorial mausoleum to the martyrs of the Guangzhou uprising. They laid wreaths at the memorial mausoleum to the martyrs of the Guangzhou uprising and at the pavilion of Sino-Soviet friendship sealed with blood.

The delegation is to visit the Shenzhen special economic zone today and then leave our province for Shanghai.

CSO: 4005/767

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

QIAN QICHEN TO MOSCOW--On the morning of 7 April, Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government and vice minister of foreign affairs, and his travelling companions left Beijing for Moscow by aircraft to take part in the sixth round of consultations between the special representatives of the governments of China and the Soviet Union. At the airport, special representative of the PRC Government Qian Qichen said in an interview with journalists: The upcoming routine consultations, like the previous round of consultations, will be aimed at discussing the question of the normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations and where inevitably the question of eliminating obstacles [likvidatsiya prepyatstviy] will be broached. We regard these consultations very seriously and hope that progress will be achieved. [Text] [Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/173

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE WOMEN'S GROUP--Beijing, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met a women's delegation from the League of Tribal Liberation of Japan here this evening. After the meeting Kang Keqing, also president of the All-China Women's Federation, gave a dinner for the delegation led by Tadashi Mukai, central executive member and minister in charge of women's affairs of the league. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 5 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/177

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA AGAINST USSR PEACE SUGGESTION

OW090742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today said that the recent Soviet suggestion to solve the Kampuchean issue by "wiping out the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces" is an attempt to annex the nation and pave the way for their southward advancing strategy.

In a commentary reprimanding the suggestion made by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail S. Kapitsa in Indonesia, the radio said that any plan for solving the Kampuchean issue without the participation of Democratic Kampuchea, one of the three factions of the coalition government, is doomed to failure.

Although the Vietnamese have tried to wipe out the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, for the past 6 years the resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchean have grown stronger and become the major obstacle to Vietnam's annexation of Kampuchea and its organization of the "Indo-China Union."

The resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea, moreover, are not only a military entity but also a strong political force. Any attempt to solve the Kampuchean issue by eliminating Democratic Kampuchea will come to nothing, the commentary continued.

If Vietnam and the Soviet Union really want to solve the Kampuchean issue and establish peace in Southeast Asia, all Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to decide on their own destiny, the radio commentary concluded.

CSO: 4000/177

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL REJECTS USSR PROPOSAL ON CAMBODIA

OW052041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has rejected Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's statement that "at least 70 percent" of ASEAN nations were ready to negotiate a five-point proposal made by Hanoi.

Sitthi, returning from a trip to India and Europe yesterday, reiterated Thailand's rejection of the proposal, which excludes the participation of the resistance forces represented by Vice President Khieu Samphan in a "general election." "It contains nothing new," he said.

He told reporters that if the Khmer Rouge, one of the three resistance forces, was excluded, election in Kampuchea could not possibly be considered free. "Mr Kapitsa must know ASEAN better than ASEAN itself," he said.

Sitthi also turned down the offer by Kapitsa that Moscow be the guarantor of peace for the solution to the Kampuchea conflict. He said that Moscow was not in the position to play such a role, since the proposal of the Phnom Penh regime's "Prime Minister" Hun Sen had not been accepted by the United Nations. He stressed that such a proposal should come from the United Nations.

"Mr Kapitsa spoke as if the Kampuchean resisters were the losers. In fact, they have been fighting deeper inside the country," Sitthi added.

Kapitsa made his statements Tuesday night on a stopover here en route from Jakarta to Hanoi. "After what has happened during the last months, when many important resistance bases were destroyed, those in this area who stressed confrontation now are not so sure that confrontation will work," he said. "I have the impression that at least 70 percent of ASEAN is now ripe for negotiations."

Kapitsa said that time is working for the Vietnamese. If there is no agreement within 3 or 4 years, the Kampuchean problem will be "settled by itself."

CSO: 4000/177

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA BOLSTERS INTERNAL UNITY

OWO41136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has stepped up efforts to further unite itself and is determined to fight on against the Vietnamese on battlefields across the country, a Radio Democratic Kampuchea commentary said today.

Since the founding of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in June 1982, the commentary said, Vietnamese authorities have plotted in various ways to split the coalition government. But the drawing together of the three factions of the coalition government has frustrated Vietnam's plan.

It went on to say that the resistance forces led by the coalition government have cut off strategic highways and railroads used by Vietnamese troops, dismantled many of their important strongholds and liberated a large number of areas. Internationally, the coalition government has won sympathy and support worldwide.

Leaders of the three factions of the coalition government have reiterated time and again their stand of "united as one to resist Vietnamese aggression," it said.

Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, once said, "We Kampuchean patriots are fighting for an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea. We won't let Kampuchea be Vietnam's vassal and we will never put down our arms."

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the three resistance factions hold unanimously that the protection of national interests and the responsibility of saving the nation are sacred, and that all efforts should be made to strengthen the internal unity of the coalition government and to continue fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, the commentary said.

"Even after the liberation of the whole country, we should unite closely so that we can build and safeguard Democratic Kampuchea and turn it into a prosperous, independent, neutral and nonaligned country," it concluded.

CSO: 4000/177

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

REACTION TO COUP IN SUDAN REPORTED

OW070330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--"Egypt will not allow any external intervention in Sudan's internal affairs either directly or indirectly," Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said in Egypt's first official reaction to yesterday's ouster of Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, according to reports received here. 'Ali said in Cairo yesterday Sudan is considered "Egypt's strategic depth." "Relations between the two countries cannot be divorced. What interests Sudan interests every Egyptian," he noted.

Libya, Sudan's other neighbor to the north, was the first country to officially recognize the new Sudanese regime headed by General Hassan Suwar al-Dahab. Radio Tripoli expressed the Libyan Government's total support for the coup in Khartoum and warned against any foreign interference in Sudan. Libya would maintain a neutral position toward domestic developments in that country, it added.

The Syrian state radio also said Syria welcomed the coup, while Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri declined to comment, saying it was a domestic issue.

In Riyadh, Saudi Arabia issued an official statement wishing the new regime success and the Sudanese people security, prosperity and progress. The statement considered the army takeover in Sudan an internal affair and underlined the kingdom's "keenness in maintaining the brotherly ties and political and economic relations with Sudan."

General Suwar al-Dahab, 51, was appointed defense minister and armed forces chief of staff by Numayri just 3 weeks ago. In an announcement following the coup, he declared a state of emergency, dismissed all Numayri's advisors, vice-presidents, cabinet ministers, governors and regional ministers, suspended the constitution, and dissolved both the parliament (the People's Assembly) and the only political party, the Sudanese Socialist Union. Sudan would return to civilian rule within 6 months, he declared.

Radio Omdurman has been broadcasting cables of support from all divisions of the Sudanese armed forces and from professional groups, which it said, flooded the office of the military commander. Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported that life in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, is slowly returning to normal.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SOVIET TROOPS LAUNCH ATTACKS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW091246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet planes bombed indiscriminately on 20 March an area in Kandahar Province of Afghanistan, killing 40 civilians and wounding some 130, according to reports reaching here today.

Soviet-Karmal troops were halted by guerrillas near Panjwai in Kandahar Province on 19 March, when these troops were moving towards Zulkhan Town for conscription campaign. During the swift operation, the guerrillas hit a tank by rocket fire, killing the crew. On the following day, Soviet planes and helicopters bombed the area, 64 houses were destroyed, cattle killed and crops severely damaged.

Soviet-Karmal troops launched a week-long heavy assault from 19 to 25 March in Khanabad subdivision of northern province of Kunduz, killing 200 civilians.

Soviet paratroopers are reported to have been deployed in Kunar Province of eastern Afghanistan, where fierce clashes between the Mujahideen (holy war fighters) and the Soviet-Karmal troops took place. A Soviet MIG plane was downed when it was bombing on 1 April the Mojahedin's fortifications in Abdul Khal area near the Pakistan-Afghan boundary.

In another engagement near Sarkani town in the same province on 30 March, 18 Soviet-Karmal troops were eliminated and 10 guerrilla fighters killed.

Afghan fighters in western Farah Province repulsed a big offensive by the Soviet-Karmal troops in Farah Rod subdivision recently. After a 2-day battle, the invading troops were compelled to withdraw. About 14 of them were wiped out while five guerrillas were killed and 19 others wounded during the operation.

It was earlier reported that guerrilla Commander Ahmad Mas'uk in the Panjshir Valley said in a message that on 23 March bomb explosions in a Soviet convoy along the strategic Salang Highway killed many Soviet soldiers. The explosions were sparked off by a time bomb which the resistance forces fixed onto one of the trucks loaded with arms and ammunition. A large number of trucks and oil tankers were destroyed in the explosions.

CSO: 4000/173

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

SUDAN LEADER MEETS DIPLOMATS--Khartoum, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan People's Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Mohamed Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, in his fifth and sixth announcements since the military seized power, has dissolved the National Security Council and decided to release all political offenders and other criminals. According to Radio Omdurman, the commander-in-chief this afternoon met separately with the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, China, the Soviet Union, Morocco and the U.S. charge d'affaires, briefed them on internal developments and discussed bilateral relations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 8 Apr 85]

TUNISIA'S BOURGUIBA MEETS CUI YUELI--Tunis, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said today that Tunisia and China have made new headway in economic, trade and technological cooperation since Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali visited China. Bourguiba said this at a meeting with Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli, who is here on a visit. Bourguiba said he was satisfied with the development of relations between the two countries, and praised Tunisian-Chinese cooperation. Cui said the friendly cooperation between the two states, especially in the field of health, would be further promoted. Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali and Minister of Public Health Souad Yaacoubi Ouahchi [name as received] attended the meeting. Yesterday, Cui, who arrived here on Wednesday, had a working meeting with his Tunisian counterpart. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 5 Apr 85]

INDIAN-PAKISTANI TALKS--New Delhi, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--The Foreign Secretary of India Romesh Bhandari left here this evening for Islamabad on a 2-day visit to Pakistan. He is expected to discuss with his counterpart Niaz Naik and Pakistani leaders on India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact and the Afghanistan issue. He told newsmen at the airport, "we can talk about anything and everything." He said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had requested that he convey his goodwill and greetings to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq. It is understood that Bhandari's 2-day visit will end the 8-month stalemate in Indo-Pakistan official-level dialogue and pave the way for substantive talks to eliminate the strains that developed in their relations last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 4 Apr 85]

ARAB REACTION TO SUDANESE COUP--Kuwait, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Kuwait considered the recent developments in Sudan as part of the Arab country's internal affairs, a Kuwaiti state minister said today. State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid Abdul-Aziz al Rashid [name, title as received] told the Kuwait News Agency that "the government of Kuwait followed up with profound interest the recent developments in sisterly Sudan and their outcome. It considered them as pure internal affairs pertaining to the will of the Sudanese people." Kuwait, he said, wished the new Sudanese leadership all the best and success in the service of its people. Meanwhile, an official of the Foreign Ministry of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said today in Abu Dhabi that the UAE regarded the current developments in Sudan as an internal affair of the Sudanese people. The UAE Government is looking forward to cooperation with the new Sudanese leadership in the service of Arab interests and Arab-African cooperation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 7 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/173

WESTERN EUROPE

LEADERS ASK SPADOLINI TO CONVEY APPEAL TO ALL EUROPEAN STATES

AU062000 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (ANSA)--China today called on Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini to convey a pressing appeal to all nations, especially in Eastern and Western Europe, to take every possible action to halt the arms race between the two superpowers.

Prime Minister Zhao Zijang and Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian asked Spadolini, who is on an official visit here, to convey the appeal especially to European governments to wage greater pressure to prevent another unchecked race towards war.

Zhao and Wu told Spadolini that Europe "in its entirety" should make contacts at the earliest with its allies to press for concessions and accords on nuclear disarmament.

"East European nations do not have the courage to transgress Soviet orders, but they certainly do not want the international situation to worsen. As Western Europe must press the United States, Eastern Europe should put pressure on the Soviet Union," Spadolini quoted the Chinese leaders as saying.

China's position on the Reagan administration's planned Star Wars research program (the Strategic Defense Initiative) is that even if it is justified by similar Soviet research--which Chinese leaders claim is "at an advanced stage"--it could lead to another arms race with unpredictable results and makes more difficult the already remote possibility of an arms control agreement being reached in Geneva.

The Chinese foreign minister told Spadolini that it is unlikely the new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev can "forge new policies" all at once. It is necessary to wait at least 2 years to see some results. Wu Xuequian predicted, however, positive changes in Sino-Soviet relations and conceded that Moscow is using a new "detente tone."

The prime minister stressed that Sino-American relations have improved recently and confirmed that President Li Xiannian will visit Washington this year.

Spadolini will meet with Li Xiannian tomorrow to convey a message from Italian President Sandro Pertini voicing satisfaction that relations between the two countries continue to grow "in the prospect of closer bilateral cooperation."

Spadolini, who will initial tomorrow with Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping the framework accord for cooperation in defensive systems technology and military personnel training, is opposed to the belief that countries with different social systems cannot cooperate in defense. The minister said it is important to conceive defense "in the sense of a joint search for peace among nations."

The Sino-Italian accord, the most important thus reached by a European country with China in the Defense sector, is "an important turning point in relations between the two countries," according to acting charge d'affaires at the Italian Embassy Graziella Simbolotti.

CSO: 4000/173

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

MALIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Bamako, 6 Apr (XINHUA)—Malian President Moussa Traore today received Chinese Ambassador Zhou Haiping and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him. Traore thanked the Chinese Communist Party for sending a delegation to attend the recent plenary session of the Malian People's Democratic Union. Traore and Zhou reviewed the progress of Sino-Malian economic cooperation, and discussed the prospects for furthering the cooperation between the two countries. They also exchanged views on international issues of common concern.
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 7 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/173

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS BEGIN PANEL DISCUSSIONS 26 MARCH

OW261443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1344 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Members of China's highest political consultative body today pledged to assist the government in making the nationwide economic reform a complete success.

Participants in the third session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) began panel discussions in 48 groups today following a plenary meeting yesterday afternoon.

Today's discussions were centered around the report on the work of the CPPCC delivered by National Committee Vice-Chairman Hu Ziang at the opening ceremony. Many speakers said that Hu's assessment of China's domestic situation conformed with reality. They showed approval in particular of Hu's statement that the economic restructuring was the central task of the nation as well as the CPPCC.

Scholars, specialists and experienced business people in the membership said they would contribute their expertise to the reform and to the country's economic development in general.

Many expressed consent to Hu's remarks that China was enjoying political harmony and national unity, that the national economy was thriving and that China had friends all over the world.

CPPCC members from the China Democratic National Construction Association and Federation of Industry and Commerce, two organizations composed of former industrialists, concentrated in their discussion on the country's economic reform and open policy.

Liu Jingji, the federation's vice-chairman and a former entrepreneur, said that his organization would continue to serve the reform by increasing economic ties between China and other countries. The federation had established contacts with commercial organizations in the United States, Canada, Japan and Britain. He told his colleagues that after the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong was signed last year, a group of prominent business people from Hong Kong and Shanghai organized an economic development association to promote cooperation and exchange.

Another speaker in this group was Wang Guangying, chairman of the board of directors of the Everbright Industrial Corporation. He said his firm was a product of the country's open policy.

The 300,000 CPPCC members at various levels, among whom are experts in many fields, should play a bigger role in China's economic reform, Wang said.

Many participants from Hong Kong and Macao spoke at the discussions. They pledged to assist the government in ensuring economic reform a success.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS ON THINK TANKS, RURAL TOWNS

OW021609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--A scientist here today urged China's central and local governments to build up think tanks. Composed of specialists and scholars, he said, the organizations would help the government study major economic and social development policies and draft important documents.

The suggestion was made by Luo Peilin, a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at a plenary meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Luo, 72, a CPPCC member and an electronics and informatics specialist, said the government should take all factors into consideration and pool the wisdom of the masses to ensure the smooth progress of its nationwide economic reform.

The CPPCC, with its many experienced and knowledgeable representatives from all walks of life, could be a source of personnel for the brain trusts, he said.

In another speech at today's meeting, Anhui Province Vice-Governor Yang Jike said the government should train more professionals for the development of rural towns. The towns, usually centers of local industry, had become reservoirs of surplus labor released from farming as a result of China's ongoing rural economic reform.

The rural towns, which would play an increasingly important role in the country's economic and social development, badly needed administrators, technicians and other professionals, Yang said. That need could be met by selecting 300,000 people each year from among the 26 million senior middle school graduates now living in China's rural areas, he suggested. The candidates could be given correspondence courses in law, economics, trade, management and other specialized fields, he said.

Yang estimated that his methods could train 1.8 million professionals for some 60,000 rural towns by the end of the century.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS STRESS REFORM IN EDUCATION

OW271415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1347 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Reform of China's educational system should focus on improving the quality of teaching and training qualified professionals for the modernization program. This was the consensus expressed at a panel discussion today by university professors attending the current session of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

The professors, who are members of the China Democratic League, agreed that the education reform was an urgent issue of strategic importance which called for immediate attention. The core of the reform lay in improvement of school management and teaching quality, according to Professor Wu Fuheng, former president of Shandong University.

Wu, who is a professor of American literature, said that the overriding task now was to train more competent teachers, primary and middle school teachers in particular, who formed the foundation of the edifice of education.

Professor Qian Weichang, a physicist and president of the Shanghai Polytechnical University, suggested that the Ministry of Education administer only a few key universities while leaving the others to local governments.

He also called for instituting the system under which the school president should assume full responsibility for its operations. These measures would make it possible to draw on the resources of all quarters and help improve the quality of education, Professor Qian said.

As part of the reform, Professor Ye Peida from the Beijing Posts and Telecommunications Institute said, the living conditions of teachers, especially middle-aged ones, should be improved.

While steps should be taken to wipe out illiteracy and introduce compulsory primary education, college students should be geared to the needs of national reconstruction, said Professor Tan Jiazhen, former vice-president of Fudan University in Shanghai.

Sociologist Fei Xiaotong, professor at the Central Institute for Nationalities, suggested mobilizing all social forces to run education, vocational education in particular.

The professors also discussed ways to improve teaching materials and methods and school administration.

The Democratic League, a non-communist political party formed by intellectuals, has in the last few years organized many fact-finding tours and made proposals to the government concerning reform of education and implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

According to league officials, many of these proposals have been accepted by the government.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPPCC MEMBERS SHOW 'FULL CONFIDENCE' IN REFORM

OW291730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Economists and financiers in China's highest consultative body today expressed full confidence in the success of the country's economic reform. Members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, they are here attending its third session. [Paragraph as received]

Speaking at panel discussions of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work, many said that it made a realistic analysis of China's economic situation while setting forth the policies and measures for a rapid economic growth through reform.

Chen Daisun, 85, a professor of economics at Beijing University, said that Premier Zhao's report which presented both successes and difficulties showed the government's strength and confidence in the reform.

Xiang Kefang, advisor to the Bank of China, said that the measures for the reform proposed in the report reflected China's adherence to the socialist road and orientation.

Liu Jingji, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, said that China's economic situation in 1984 was the best since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 as a result of the economic reform. Some problems and mistakes had arisen for lack of experience, he said. So long as the government took forceful measures, he added, the problems could be solved quickly and the reform go on smoothly.

Qiao Peixin, former vice president of the People's Bank of China, said the old practice of providing interest-free loans to enterprises had been one of the reasons for the over-expansion of capital construction. Now, he said, interest would be charged on bank loans, ensuring the circulation and effective use of funds.

Sun Chengzevg, chairman of a Hong Kong firm, said he had been impressed with what he saw in Chongching, a pioneer in urban economic reform. He said the experiment there had proved successful by doing away with the barriers between different trades and localities.

State commerce was developing side by side with collective and individual businesses and the market was brisk, he said.

Noting that the urban economic reform was being carried out on the basis of repeated experiments, Sun said: "This shows that we are fully prepared and have chosen the right time to do it."

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG YINGCHAO ATTENDS CPPCC CLOSING-DAY MEETING

OW191121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 19 Mar (XINHUA)--Forty new members have been appointed to the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Their names were approved by the CPPCC Standing Committee at its eighth meeting which ended here today. The list includes 28 people who either belong to democratic parties or are individuals without party affiliation.

The National Committee has a membership of 2,030, and the new faces succeed members who have died or resigned since the committee's second session last May.

Among the new members are middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions to the country's modernization drive, such as Professor Wang Zhou of Qinghua University, and Ke Xueqi, vice-mayor of Xiamen, Fujian Province.

Mathematician Hua Luogeng, Pingju opera star Xin Fengxia, and Yuan Xiaoyuan, who restored her Chinese citizenship recently after being an American citizen for many years, are on the list.

Two entrepreneurs from Hong Kong have also been appointed CPPCC members, along with representatives of ethnic minorities and religions.

The Standing Committee meeting began last Friday to make preparations for the third session of the Sixth National Committee, which will begin here next Monday.

Deng Yingchao, who chairs the National Committee, attended today's meeting.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF 6TH NPC SESSION

HK270914 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1344 GMT 26 Mar 85

[News roundup by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter: "The 3d Plenary Session of the 6th NPC Has Outstanding Significance"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The 3d Plenary Session of the 6th NPC will open tomorrow afternoon. Since the session is being held at a time when the economic structural reform focusing on the urban areas has just begun, the topic of the session will be to jointly discuss the economic reform and to ensure the smooth progress of economic reform. The conference also will examine and approve "The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong." Therefore, the significance of this conference is outstanding and it has attracted great attention by people at home and abroad.

Last year the economic structural reform in China and the open-door policy scored achievements generally recognized by the international community. The figures published not long ago by the State Statistical Bureau indicate that the growth of the total industrial and agricultural output value for 1984 in China was 14.2 percent, the growth of national income and revenue was 12 percent, the total wages of staff and workers increased by 19 percent, the income of urban residents also increased by 12.5 percent after deducting the factors of commodity price increases, and the average income of the peasants reached 355 yuan. The reform has given rise to the stable and coordinated development tendencies in China's economy, and the situation is "surprisingly" excellent. Under this situation, undoubtedly, it is extremely necessary to convene such a conference to sum up experiences for improvement in the future.

As regards the mistakes and problems arising during the process of reform, the conference also seems very important and timely. China is a large country with a population of 1 billion, and the overall reform of the economic structure is unprecedented in history. There is no experience for reference, nor are there rules and laws to follow. Therefore, it is unavoidable that some mistakes and problems will arise, although they are not caused by the reform policies themselves. For instance, in the second half of last year the distribution of credits and the management of

consumption capital were not strictly controlled, resulting in more coupons being distributed and some commodity prices increased; some unhealthy tendencies also arose in the reform, causing everyone to talk about such matters. These unhealthy tendencies can be roughly classified into three categories: First, some people do not understand quite clearly the significance of the reform and its policy. Second, some people simply seek the interests of small cliques and disregard the overall situation. Third, a few people have brazenly availed themselves of loopholes in the reform, and some have even resorted to all means to seek exorbitant profits. All these, to a certain degree, have pounded at the reform and interfered with people's thinking. Regarding these, the CPC Central Committee has adopted measures; on one hand, grasping the reform and correcting deviations, and on the other strengthening discipline, overcoming slack organization, and dealing blows to illegal and criminal activities. These measures have already scored results and strengthened the confidence of people of all circles in the reform. Of course, when the old contradictions have been solved, new problems will also arise. At this crucial moment the deputies of the people from every locality have brought with them experiences and problems of every locality in the reform and they will make concerted efforts to explore ways for reform. This is of far-reaching significance regarding the elimination of longstanding abuses in reform, the promotion of the healthy development of the reform, and completion of the transformation of China's economy from the old pattern to the new one.

The examination and approval of "The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong" will be a very important item in the agenda of the conference. The adoption of this motion will lay a legal foundation for the implementation of the "joint declaration." Personages from all circles in Hong Kong and Macao and abroad are all very much concerned about it. Judging from the current situation, the examination and approval of the "joint declaration" hopefully will be passed. Therefore, this conference will forever be recorded in history as approving the "joint declaration" and opening up an illustrious page in the history of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/769

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE VIEWS UNITED FRONT IN NEW ERA

HK271504 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Chen Ziyun [7115 4793 0061]: "Roundup of a Discussion of Theoretical Question Concerning the United Front in the New Period"]

[Text] From 6 February to 12 February, the national work conference on united front theory was held in Beijing. Focusing on the united front and building socialism with Chinese characteristics, the conference mainly discussed the position, role, and development trends of the united front in the construction of socialist modernization.

On the united front in the new period. All the comrades at the conference believed that the united front theory in the new period is a science. The most extensive united front under the leadership of the CPC is one of the necessary conditions for achieving the success of the Chinese revolution and Chinese construction. In the new historical period, there is not only a need, but also a social basis for the united front to exist, because in mainland China, the exploiting class no longer exists as a class, but the class distinction between workers and peasants still exists. Apart from the class distinction, major social distinctions caused by the slow development of social productive forces still exist, such as the distinction between urban and rural areas, the distinction between mental and physical labour, the distinction between the various nationalities, the distinction between the various kinds of religions, and so on and so forth. Our united front built on the basis of class distinction and other social distinctions will continue to exist for quite a long time in the future. Along with the transfer of the focal point of work, the basic task and the focal point of the work of the whole country are no longer to carry out class struggle and socialist transformation, but to unite most extensively all the people that may be united, bring every positive factor into play, work hard to turn every negative factor into a positive factor, and strive for the accomplishment of the grand task of unifying the motherland, the realization of socialist modernization, and the development of productive forces, and also to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

On the nature of the democratic parties. All the comrades at the conference believed that most of the democratic parties of our country were founded under the call and influence of our party's united front policy during the

anti-Japanese war and the war of liberation. The various democratic parties were originally formed mainly by the national bourgeoisie, urban petty bourgeoisie (including upper petty bourgeoisie) and their intellectuals, and also by a number of revolutionary intellectuals and CPC members. So the democratic parties were actually the political parties formed by combinations of the various classes in the Chinese society. When they were first founded, the various democratic parties were different from the pure bourgeois political parties in the Western capitalist countries, which opposed the communist parties. From the very beginning, the Chinese democratic parties received guidance and political influence from the CPC in their political programs and actions, and entered into direct or indirect political alliances with the Communist Party. They were part of the united front led by our party in the new democratic revolution. In the new historical period, the nature of the democratic parties has fundamentally changed. All the democratic parties have become political allies of some socialist working people and some patriots who support socialism, and whom the respective democratic parties can contact and unite with. The democratic parties are various political forces which serve socialism under the leadership of the CPC. From their political programs, members, and actual services for socialism, we can see that the various democratic parties have already become political parties formed mainly by the socialist working people whose purpose is to serve socialism. This historical progress made by the democratic parties has laid a more solid foundation and opened brilliant prospects for cooperation among the various political parties of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party.

On the concept of "one country, two systems." All the comrades at the conference believed that the implication in the strategic concept of "one country, two systems" proposed by the Party Central Committee is to allow some special zones to implement the capitalist system, while most of the country is implementing the socialist system. Socialism is the principal part of the concept of "one country, two systems" which originates from respect for both history and reality. The concept is based theoretically on the principle of "peaceful coexistence" and based politically on patriotism. The fundamental aim of the concept is to realize the peaceful reunification of our motherland. The implementation of the concept of "one country, two systems" will greatly enlarge the patriotic united front and bring about new great changes within the united front. The patriotic united front in the new historical period is an unprecedentedly wide political category. It conforms to the development trends of the great unity and great reunification of our motherland. It contains the various classes and strata of contemporary China. It also contains two different social systems.

All the comrades at the conference also discussed the relations between the construction and development of small towns and the united front. All the comrades at the conference believed that the acceleration of the construction and development of small towns is an important part in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Along with opening the country

to the outside world, invigorating the national economy, and the rapid development of town and township enterprises, united front work will become more and more important. So, doing united front work well in the small towns will be vital to the construction of the modernizations and the great cause of reunifying our motherland. And for this reason, we must pay attention to and study this question.

CSO: 4005/767

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE STUDENTS WORKING WAY THROUGH COLLEGE

OW310856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--More Chinese students are working their way through college. The trend began at Beijing's Qinghua and Tianjin's Nankai universities in 1983 and has spread nationwide.

Student organizations provide work ranging from scientific consultancy for small factories and rural businesses to service trades, manual labor and scientific research for schools.

Qinghua's Student Scientific Association and Technology Service Development Center aim to fit students better for future scientific work. Since last year, they have organized technical services and 20 business projects.

Education Minister He Dongchang supports the development as combining study and practice and helping students professionally.

The All-China Students' Federation, the top representative body for middle school and college students, praises the independence and grasp of economics, management and business it affords.

Nankai's Students' Service Center sponsors tutoring services. Its members also teach training classes in firms, translate and guide tourists. Students work a 6-hour week, and a growing pride in supporting themselves has led some to return parents' remittances and refuse stipends.

Most want a job to help them in their subjects. A student of the Beijing Institute of Economy's Planning and Statistics Department earns 30 yuan a month writing two articles on advanced management and market information and examining statistics for the local Fengsheng united cooperatives.

The Students' Federation says the trend heralds educational reform and is helping guide and organize it. The federation also says that while carrying out paid part work program, students should continue to spend some time a year doing voluntary work for the society.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG INTERVIEWS DENG PUFANG ON CHINA WELFARE FUND

HK280849 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 85 pp 12-14

[Special report by Hu Guohua (5170 0948 5478): "Ours Is a Humanitarian Cause--On an Interview with Deng Pufang, Vice President of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped"]

[Text] One afternoon at the beginning of this year, the cold weather was ending and frost was no longer seen on the windowpanes. In a plainly furnished room of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, I met Comrade Deng Pufang, vice president of the fund. No sooner had I sat beside him than I declared my reasons for the visit.

Sitting up straight in his wheelchair, Deng Pufang crossed his arms, thought for a while and then frankly said: "Regarding the nature of our Welfare Fund, I gave a brief account at the staff plenary session. Not long ago, RENMIN RIBAO published the excerpts of the speech. Did you notice that?"

"I've read it already. Today, will you please talk further on the question of the welfare cause for handicapped people being a humanitarian cause."

"Certainly. If we say the welfare cause for the handicapped is a humanitarian cause, this should cause no problems at all. The purpose of our saying so is to emphasize the due equality among people under socialism. As far as healthy and normal people are concerned, undoubtedly, equality among people with respect to character, rights, and so on is very important, because this can be advantageous to the healthy development of their physical powers and intelligence and make everyone fully display their roles in contributing to society. As far as the handicapped are concerned, emphasizing this equality is of particular significance.

"Some of the functions of handicapped people are weaker than healthy and normal people due to psychological factors and abnormal or totally absent physiological abilities. Because of physical defects, handicapped people face varying degrees of difficulty in understanding their environment, living independently, taking action participating in social activities, being financially independent, and in other aspects. Therefore, they will encounter many difficulties in education, employment, social intercourse,

living, and marriage. In many fields of social life, they do not have the same opportunities as healthy and normal people have. In addition, due to the influence of old ideology and old customs, the phenomenon of discriminating against handicapped people more or less still exist in society, placing them, in fact, in a much more unequal position. If you observe, you can see some naughty children either throwing stones at handicapped people or following them jeering and laughing.

"Humanitarian education has not yet struck root in the hearts of the people in our society, and the remnants of feudalism in the people's minds have not yet been completely replaced by new socialist consciousness. In this field, we still need to make up the missed lessons. As a kind of world outlook and moralism, humanitarianism exercises extensive and profound influence among the masses of people in the capitalist countries. As a result of the relatively long history of feudal society in our country and the fact that capitalist relations of production did not fully develop, capitalist democracy, freedom, humanitarianism, and other ideologies did not really enter China. Although during the process of the long-term revolution and construction we have unceasingly conducted propaganda and education in socialist humanitarianism, feudal ideology still exercises relatively great influence.

"Precisely because of this we stressed the humanitarian nature of our cause from the moment the China welfare fund for the handicapped was established. Our cause is wholly devoted to serving handicapped people. Through our work we are determined to create conditions which enable handicapped people to obtain the same opportunities as healthy and normal people have in the fields of rehabilitation, study, employment, living, social intercourse, marriage, and so on. Our greatest wish is to satisfy handicapped people's needs in these fields."

Naturally, to care for handicapped people's interests and to help them overcome difficulties are humanitarian activities. However, if we do not have a deep understanding of the spirit of humanitarianism and an intense sympathy for handicapped people, it is not easy to do this even. Deng Pufang told me that he began to notice handicapped people's difficulties only after he himself ran into misfortune.

Deng Pufang, who was supposed to graduate in 1968 from the Physics Department of Beijing University as a nuclear physics specialists, is now 41 years old. Originally, he intended to devote himself to our country's atomic energy [undertaking until] an earth-shaking windstorm changed his fate in the twinkling of an eye. At the beginning of 1967, as a result of his father being reduced to "the second biggest capitalist roader in the Party," he was also unjustly implicated and persecuted at Beijing University, resulting in his spine being broken and his becoming crippled.

At that time his family encountered tribulations and his fortunes varied, making his life extremely difficult for a long time. Mentioning his past, Deng Pufang did not look a bit sad. He smilingly told me: "I have always lived a very good life as well as a very bad life."

Later, I learned that after he had become crippled through persecution, he successively lived in the Beijing University hospital, No 3 Affiliated Hospital of Beijing Medical College, Jishuitan Hospital, and so on, receiving medical treatment. During this period, owing to the care and consideration of the sympathetic medical staff and master worker Wang Fengwu stationed at Beijing University, he withstood all this. Subsequently, his parents, who "were assigned" to labor in Jiangxi Province, were permitted to have him live with them, and they started taking care of him personally. In this adverse situation, his aged father was still very calm and optimistic, thereby inspiring him greatly. His father had to participate in physical labor every day and should have been very exhausted, but still have to look after him and wash his linen quite often. He was deeply moved. Drawing the courage to live from his father, he was resolved to still pursue lofty aspirations in spite of his physical disability and exert himself to fulfill his duty to society.

When his father's circumstances and position changed, he followed him to return to Beijing. In 1977, unwilling to be bedridden all day long, he demanded work in Dongfeng Television Factory on his own accord. Unfortunately, as a result of overworking himself, his broken spine became severed in 1978. Later, even with his spine being relocated and fixed through operations, the chance for rehabilitation had been missed.

Upon hearing this, I could not refrain from asking him sympathetically: "Is it really impossible to be cured?"

Deng Pufang pounded his legs with both hands, pointed at his chest and said calmly: "Certainly, it is impossible to be cured. I do not have any feeling from here down."

He went on to tell me that misfortune and bitter experience temper the thinking and will of people. Tribulations in these years gave him access to many handicapped people and enhanced his sympathy for them; meanwhile, he has gained true understanding of their problems and demands. Therefore, for a considerably long period of time, he considered how to improve the status of handicapped people, solve their problems, and enable them also to make contributions to society. The year before last, Wang Luguang and he decided to initiate the establishment of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped. Sitting in their wheelchairs, they went about appealing to people and gained the support of the two Minister Cui of the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Public Health. The establishment of the fund was proclaimed last March.

Since its establishment a year ago, the fund has earned the extensive support of every concerned organization and public figure at home and abroad, raised a certain amount of funds, and begun to serve the handicapped people in some fields. The fund has tried hard to promote the law and government stipulations which are advantageous to the education and employment of the handicapped people and proposed some concerned suggestions to government bodies such as the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of

Civil Affairs, and so on. To the full extent of their capabilities, the fund has supported a batch of enterprises and undertakings run by handicapped people, and promoted their development. The fund has set up the journal SANYUEFENG and arranged to have some films and TV films made propagating the principle of socialist humanitarianism and encouraging handicapped people to rouse themselves to make progress. The fund has also run several vocational classes for handicapped people, in an effort to help some handicapped people acquire employment skills. Recently, supported by the state, the fund has begun to actively make preparations for the setting up of the "Limb Rehabilitation and Research Center of China." The construction of the infrastructure has already started and the center can hopefully be completed in 2 or 3 years. Under the auspices of Kang Hua Enterprise Company, the fund has sent over 1,500 color TV sets to organizations around the country like welfare centers, convalescent hospitals for disabled army men, and so on.

On this note, Deng Pufang returned to the original topic of conversation, saying: "It is explicitly stipulated in the second general clause of the 'Constitution' of the welfare fund that 'this welfare fund will serve the Chinese handicapped people in the spirit of patriotism and socialist humanitarianism.'"

I asked: "Can your organization be counted as an organization bringing into play the spirit of humanitarianism?"

"To a certain degree, it can be."

"What exactly is the difference between the socialist humanitarianism you propose and capitalist humanitarianism?"

Obviously, this is a relatively sensitive question. After lighting up a cigarette and taking several puffs, he said leisurely: "To answer this question, first we should trace back to the origin of humanitarianism. As an ideological system, humanitarianism developed in Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries. Being in the last stage of feudal society and with the emerging and developing of the capitalist production relations, the capitalist class, out of the needs of opposing feudalism, held up the banner of humanism and put forward the slogan of "liberty, equality and brotherhood" advocating protecting human rights and qualities. In the process of its development, humanism gradually developed into a whole set of ideological system of humanitarianism. Regarding the emancipation of human beings from the fetters of the feudal and religious world outlooks of the Middle Ages, this humanitarianism always played a very important role. Since the capitalist class has been in power, the role of humanitarianism has also changed. On one hand, it is a tool of the capitalist class for benumbing the people; on the other hand, it still possesses a validity and there are a number of true humanitarians who have done many things beneficial to the people in striving for the realization of their ideals.

"The socialist humanitarianism we propose is different from capitalist humanitarianism, but they are also related and there is an inherent relationship between the two. Didn't many revolutionary forerunners of ours turn into communists from humanitarians? Therefore, we must not blindly negate and thoroughly criticize capitalist humanitarianism. We should explicitly inherit its rational parts."

Coming to this, it should have been quite convincing. However, it seemed that Deng Pufang still had something to say; changing his topic, he said again: "We should admit that some of the criticism against humanitarianism conducted after liberation was overdone and abnormal. In conducting criticism, some comrades, very often, did not take the stand of Marxism and Leninism. Moreover, what "the gang of four" did during the "cultural revolution" was feudalism with the labels of socialism and religious fanaticism; and many inhuman acts emerged and developed at that time. We should not forget lessons such as these."

At that moment, Deng Pufang's expression was very serious. Firmly closing his lips and being silent for a few seconds, he said again: "I say this because I hope that education in socialist humanitarianism, as well as the causes concerned, can be extensively carried out in our country. Since liberation, our country has done much work to develop the welfare cause of handicapped and has made quite a few achievements; however, it is still not quite enough in many fields and still lags behind Hong Kong and Macau and the Western capitalist countries. According to the estimates of departments concerned, there are over 20 million handicapped people in China, and this is a very large figure. Although the handicapped have certain defects as a result of their deformities, the majority of them can, with effort, display their other abilities. Countless facts have proven that not only the majority of handicapped people possess working ability, but also their wisdom and intelligence is not lower than those of healthy and normal people. The willpower and talent of some of the more outstanding of them are even better than many healthy and normal people.

"However, at present in the aspects of employment, college entrance examinations, and so on, some criteria show no consideration for handicapped people. Due to the restrictions concerning the physical examination standards in the college entrance examination, many splendid handicapped youths cannot receive higher education. As a result of contracting infantile paralysis, some handicapped people cannot be furnacemen, but certainly they can do research work. According to the current enrollment standard, even a mathematical genius like Hua Luogeng would have had no chance to have higher education. Many handicapped people are very depressed by this. Why does our society not care about them and create opportunities for them to go to school?"

I asked: "Last autumn, you visited Hong Kong. What is the situation there?"

Deng Pufang said: "Hong Kong pays considerable attention to the welfare of the handicapped. In this field, their administrative means and technical measures are more advanced than ours; the authorities and every social

organization there also attach considerable importance to this work, therefore social work is very active. We should learn from them in this field. As a matter of course, we also have our own strong points. As far as the wide-ranging of welfare and the generality of employment of handicapped people are concerned, we are better than Hong Kong."

Later, I learned from other sources that during the Hong Kong trip, Deng Pufang visited quite a few welfare organizations. In order to gain more first-hand knowledge and more experience in order to improve the work of the welfare fund, he went out almost every day during his stay in Hong Kong. For a person whose thoracic vertebra and lumbar vertebra are inlaid with reinforced steel bones it was understandably tiring. His enthusiasm and devotion to the welfare cause of the handicapped were spoken highly of by personalities of various circles in Hong Kong. Dr Harry S.Y. Fang, chairman of the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation, has always held that if a developing, talented person is confronted with disability, the psychological trauma to him is much greater than that to someone born with a handicap. When he saw with his own eyes that Deng Pufang has accepted his unfortunate fate and is actively promoting rehabilitation work for the handicapped, he felt great admiration and thought of Deng as a person who is optimistic, staunch, and brave in facing reality.

When bidding farewell to Deng Pufang, I thought that as long as the spirit of humanitarianism is integrated with the spirit of facing reality, the welfare cause of the handicapped people in our country will surely develop very fast, thereby bringing benefits to the numerous handicapped people and allowing their wisdom and intelligence to be more and more fully displayed.

CSO: 4005/769

26 April 1985

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNOR LIANG LINGGUANG ON ZHAO'S REPORT

OW292050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1249 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Article by reporter Xu Yaozhong]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Liang Lingguang, NPC deputy and governor of Guangdong, told this reporter that Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government at the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress was practical and important for guiding China's favorable situation.

Liang Lingguang specifically expressed his views in the following three aspects:

1. The appraisal of the economic situation in the government work report is realistic. It conforms to the actual situation in the whole country and to that in Guangdong Province. Guangdong's economic situation last year was the best not only in the past several years but also since the founding of the nation. Guangdong's total industrial and agricultural output value last year exceeded 50 billion yuan for the first time. Several major sectors of the national economy developed rapidly. Their growth was also fast for the past 6 years. Its agriculture and industry grew at an average annual rate of 8 and 11 percent, respectively, each year. The proportional relations between agriculture and light and heavy industry and between production and consumption generally were balanced, and economic returns improved markedly. National income, state revenue, and industrial labor productivity all rose by more than 12 percent last year, something that had never happened before. The province also made much headway in the import of technologies and foreign trade. The government work report said: The favorable situation in the national economy, characterized by excellent coordination and steady development, reflects the bright prospects of a fine cycle. This appraisal fully conforms to the actual situation in Guangdong.

2. The analysis made in the government work report is accurate. It is of great significance in guiding the work in Guangdong. Under the favorable situation various problems have also cropped up in Guangdong, such as excessive consumer spending and the issue of currency, excessively large-scale projects in capital construction, and new malpractices. Over the past 2 months, these problems are being solved. As seen from Guangdong's

economic situation, the province continues to maintain the fine tendency of a steady and coordinated growth. This shows that so long as we resolutely implement the relevant directives and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council and identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee, it would not be too difficult to solve these problems in our work.

3. The government work report has laid down the requirements for us to carry out our work in the future and helped us enhance our confidence in achieving our goal. The report pointed out: In order to develop the favorable situation, all the people in the country must unify their ideas on five issues, which include speed, efficiency, enlivening the economy, and management. This is of great importance. The government work report inspires us that in doing our work in Guangdong, we must pay attention to correctly handling relations in five aspects. In analyzing the situation, we must distinguish the main issue and the side issue, and ensure that the better the situation is, the greater efforts we must exert in remaining sober-minded. In the course of developing the economy, we must handle correctly the relations between efficiency and speed. We must persistently place emphasis on raising economic efficiency instead of blindly seeking higher speed and output in production. In handling relations between the state and various localities, we must strengthen the concept of taking the overall situation into consideration, and overcome departmentalism. In handling the relations between production and livelihood, we must help the people adequately in raising their living standards while developing production. We must not blindly encourage consumer spending without paying attention to developing production. In carrying out reforms, we must pay attention to correctly handling the relations between enlivening the economy and strengthening management. We must enliven the economy while strengthening management. We must ensure that the more highly we enliven our economy, the more strongly we strengthen management, and that the more strongly our management is strengthened, the more lively our economy becomes.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER ON FIRST INTERNATIONAL, LENIN'S CENTRALISM

HK290455 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Ni Yongping [0242 0357 1627]: "The Principle of Organization of the First International and Lenin's Democratic Centralism"--passages within slantlines published in boldface"]

[Text] Many textbooks and articles agree that although the First International did not adopt the concept of democratic centralism in its regulations, organic rules, and resolutions concerning various issues, the principle of organization implemented by the First International was the same as Lenin's democratic centralism. To my mind, the organizational principle of the First International did have definite links with the democratic centralism formulated by Lenin while leading the Russian party; however, there were great differences between the two because of the differences in historical conditions and struggles.

/1. The difference in focus/ The First International was the grand alliance of workers and workers' organizations of various countries in Europe and the United States; it was a revolutionary organization of the international proletariat of a mass character; and it was founded on the basis of mutual negotiations between workers' bodies and organizations of various countries from a low level upward and in public. Nevertheless, it was not a center of leadership and command. The organizational principle of the First International showed respect for the initiative and independence of the workers' organizations of various countries, proposed only a general sphere for independent working class movements in its regulations, and stipulated only a common objective. Every member of the First International was entitled to the right to vote and to stand for election; the delegates to the international congress were directly elected and sent by workers' organizations, bodies, and branches of the First International; and every branch had the right to send its delegates to participate in the international congress regardless of the size of its membership. With regard to the way the International was founded, its nature and organizational form, we can see that the focus of the organizational principle of the First International was not high-level centralism, but giving full play to democracy. But of course, centralism was included in democracy.

The Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party was not an association of various workers' bodies, but a new type of proletarian party. Under czarist autocracy, it could not be founded on the basis of election from a lower level upward, but only on the basis of strict centralism from a higher level downward in secret. A high-level centralism in organization was emphasized throughout the whole course of building the Russian party under Lenin's leadership. In his book "What Is to Be Done?" written in 1902, Lenin explicitly formulated the idea of building a centralized political party. And his book "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," written in 1904 with a view to smashing the attack of the Mensheviks and consolidating the achievements in building the party, Lenin systematically proposed that it was necessary to adopt the line of building the party on the basis of centralism. After the February Revolution of 1907, the Bolsheviks began to make its activities public; after the "July incident," however, the bourgeoisie suppressed the party and the workers, closed the Bolsheviks' newspaper, smashed the editorial department of PRAVDA, started a hunt for revolutionaries in a big way, threw communists into prison, and issued orders that Lenin was wanted. Thus the Bolsheviks had to adopt an organized retreat and became semisecret in its activities. The major task for the party at that time was to prepare for and to launch the October armed insurrection, and the party organization could only take the form of centralized command and leadership. Although Lenin saw, in his later years, the malpractices of bureaucratism, the lack of democracy inside the party, and the growth of personal power resulting from the emphasis on centralism, and wanted to adopt measures to expand democracy inside the party, the Russian failed to set up a complete and perfect system to expand democracy within the party for various reasons.

/2. Differences in composition and conditions for joining the organization/ The organic composition of the First International was very complicated, which was related to the background to its birth, as well as to the purpose of its founding. The purpose of its founding was to unite the separate working class movements of various countries.

Referring to eligibility for membership of the international organization, Article 9 of the "Common Regulations of the International Working Men's Association" stipulated: "Anyone who acknowledges and supports the principles of the International Working Men's Association will be granted membership." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 139) Therefore, it can be seen that the organizational principle of the International was flexible and contained much leeway. Anyone who acknowledged and supported this principle was granted membership without any additional conditions, which gave expression to the mass character and democratic nature of the organization.

In the course of building the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, Lenin had persistently stressed refraining from turning the proletarian party into an organization with a mass character on an extensive basis. He held that the party was the vanguard and leader of the proletariat and masses, and it should not be confused with other working class organizations.

Apart from professional revolutionaries, the vanguard of the proletariat was composed of many workers' organizations recognized by the party organization. Other workers' organizations which were close to the party or subordinate to the party's leadership such as the trade unions and various socialist and democratic organizations of a mass character, were not on a par with the party organization. Any confusion in this matter would inevitably lead to the disintegration of the party organization. With regard to eligibility for party membership, Lenin insisted that "only those who personally take part in the work of an organization of the party" would be accepted as members, and insisted on building a well-organized party.

/3. Differences in the power of central organs/ The supreme organ of the First International was the congress of the Association. The congress elected its general committee, an international organ which helped the communication between various national and regional organizations under the association. It had the power of supervising the implementation of the regulations and resolutions, helping the communication between the organizations of various countries, and offering suggestions to them. The relationship between all local branches and the general committee was not one of the lower level being subordinate to the higher. The branches of the association, and local subdivisions, branches, and groups, were not subordinate to the general committee, but to the resolutions of the congress, as also was the general committee. With regard to the power of the central organ and the relationship between higher and lower levels, the organization of the First International gave full play to freedom and democracy.

The supreme organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party was the party congress. The central committee possessed high-level powers, such as the responsibility to call the congress regularly, to set up various organs of the party and to lead them in their activities, to guide and supervise the editorial department of the central organ, and to organize and exercise control over the undertakings concerning the whole party. The members of the central committee were recommended by the political bureau, and the leading members of the party committee of the constituent republics, border regions, and territories were recommended by the central committee; and such recommendation was often mandatory. The appointment of the main leading members at various levels were approved by the central committee; and the relationship between higher and lower organs was that between leader and led. All resolutions of the central committee had to be executed by party organizations at all levels. Therefore, it can be seen that the central committee was a center of leadership and command, that lower-level organs had to be subordinate to higher-level ones, and that the whole party had to be subordinate to the central committee. All this gave expression to the fact that the organizational principle of the Russian party was high-level centralism.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN, DENG YINGCHAO WRITE INSCRIPTIONS

OW030901 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1616 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Article by reporter Zhao Lanying]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--A commemorative meeting to mark the 90th birthday of Zhou Xinfang was held today in Shanghai under the joint auspices of 10 units, including the Ministry of Culture, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and the Chinese Dramatists' Association. Over 600 people from the literary and art circles attended the meeting.

Li Xiannian and Deng Yingchao mailed their inscriptions to the meeting. The inscription by Li Xiannian read: "The Spirit of Art of the Qi School Is Immortal." Deng Yingchao's inscription read: "In Commemoration of the 90th Birthday of Comrade Zhou Xinfang, We Must Emulate His Revolutionary Will and Innovative Spirit in Art."

Zhou Xinfang, stage name Qi Lin Tong, was the founder of the Qi school of actors playing the old man's role in Beijing Opera.

Speaking at the commemorative meeting, Zhou Weizhi, vice minister of culture, said: Comrade Zhou Xinfang was a great patriot and innovator in art. He was a performer upholding patriotism and revolutionary democratism and finally became a Communist Party member. This was an inevitable result of his lifetime efforts to persist in making progress and seeking truth. His great contributions to the traditional opera art of the motherland will be included in the theatrical annals. We should conscientiously study Zhou Xinfang's brilliant artistic achievements so as to rejuvenate the Beijing opera and to make this theatrical art play a still better role in serving the program of the four modernizations, the building of socialist material as well as spiritual civilization, and the vigorous development of the motherland.

A written message from Zhou Yang was read at the meeting. In this message Zhou Yang said: "Comrade Zhou Xinfang's life was one of pursuing the resolution, following the Communist Party, and working ceaselessly for innovations and creations in art. I earnestly hope that the broad masses

of theatrical workers, young theatrical workers in particular, will make a serious effort to sum up his experience, learn his artistic thinking and methods, and create a new Beijing opera art even surpassing the Qi school. This will be the best way to commemorate him."

The commemorative meeting was presided over by Liu Housheng, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Dramatists' Association. He announced at the meeting that a society for studying Zhou Xinfang's art was established today with Zhou Yang as the president of the society.

CSO: 4005/769

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANDONG OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT NPC SESSION

OW020139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Report by correspondent Lu Ren, reporter Guo Xiusheng]

[Text] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--While deliberating Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, Qin Hezhen, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, stressed that, to ensure smooth progress of reforms, it is imperative to uphold the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and effectively improve the leadership style.

Prior to the current NPC session, Qin Hezhen went to grassroot units to study economic reform issues. In his speech at the NPC session, he cited, first of all, what he learned at the basic-level units to illustrate the improving economic situation, and then underscored several problems, which he said leading cadres must attend to.

1. The degree of affluence among the peasants, and their capability of bearing burden, should be realistically estimated. He said: While it is true that the peasants' income has been increasing and their living standard improving after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, but just how affluent they are should be soberly understood. Take Yidu County, for example. The annual per capita income of 19 percent of the rural families in that county is just 150 yuan or so, which is barely enough for food; the annual per capita income of approximately 60 percent of the rural families is around 300 yuan, and there is very little left after food and other expenses; between 20 to 30 percent of the rural families in that county, known as the affluent households, has annual per capita income from 600 to 800 yuan; and only 194 families in the whole county, or 0.08 percent of the total number of households in the country, has income of more than 10,000 yuan each. That county's situation is fairly representative of Shandong. However, the leading personnel of some localities have been thinking subjectively, and whenever they have a shortage of funds for construction projects, they ask the peasants to share the expenditure, which has increased the peasants' burden. It is reported that in many places, each peasant has to pay more than 50 yuan. Qin Hezhen maintained that such a description of the rural situation should include the problems of the rural areas as well as the

affluent families there, that leading comrades should also visit the backward areas, not just the prosperous areas and villages, and that they should also watch out for any "inflated" production figures reported by various areas.

2. The purpose of reforms should be correctly understood. He said: We found from our investigation and study that the leaders of some enterprises, in an effort to raise the pay of their staff members and workers, have invariably tried to get money from the revenue meant for the state, or from production development funds. They have thus failed to handle properly the relationship among the state, the collectives and individuals. Our four modernizations drive and our reforms are meant to expedite the development of productive forces so that our socialist economy will become more vital, our country will become more prosperous, and our people will become more affluent--an objective diametrically different from that of the production of capitalist countries. To make a success of our reforms, we must earnestly study the Central Committee's principles and policies regarding reforms, and help those comrades do away with their mistaken ideas about reforms.

3. Tendency toward formalistic practices and arbitrary uniformity should be fought against. He said: During the course of reforms, some localities like to "follow the trend" instead of doing practical work. Last year, for example, a large number of corporations and centers were established one after another in various parts of Shandong, and a craze for setting up corporations and centers appeared all of a sudden. While some corporations and centers were set up to meet the needs of economic development, many were actually functional departments of the government, only they took on a new appearance. Later, some enterprises complained that because of those corporations, in which government administration and business management were indistinguishable, they had more "mothers-in-law" to deal with. Consequently, some localities were ready to close down all the corporations indiscriminately. Such a tendency toward formalism and achieving arbitrary uniformity is a product of our metaphysical thinking. The restructuring of the economic system is a highly complicated project requiring meticulous work, and "following the trend" can never be effective. We must proceed from reality, exert genuine efforts, work and explore step by step, do our work in a down-to-earth manner, and guard against doing superficial work.

4. The establishment of organizations and the style of leadership should keep up with the needs of reforms. Qin Hezhen reported that he learned at the basic-level units that, because of unclear responsibilities, chaotic management, disputes over trifles, and acts of hindering one another, some organizations have created numerous troubles for lower departments. He also found that inefficient work-style has also generated voluminous amounts of documents and numerous meetings. Some people have said: Today, four things are just as numerous as before, namely temples (organizations), deities (officials), bonzes (cadres) and provisions and funds (administrative expenses). In essence, this says that our administrative organs have yet to really understand the need to serve the basic-level units and enterprises, and that they have yet to switch their footing. Such being the case, administrative reform must continue.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO INTERVIEWS ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG

OW040232 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] During the group discussion period of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, a reporter of this station interviewed Huang Huang, a deputy to the Sixth NPC and secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee, on his experience in leading the reform work.

Comrade Huang Huang said: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao's appraisal of the situation and his analysis of the reform are correct and realistic. Anhui's rural reform, which began comparatively early, is being deepened. Its urban reform has begun, and is proceeding soundly.

He said: According to our experience in leading reform work, we should enthusiastically support reform, and at the same time keep a clear head.

Comrade Huang Huang said: Last year was one in which reform was deepened. We anticipated that under the influence of leftist thinking and the thinking of a small-scale peasant economy, it was likely that some organizations and departments would bind the masses' hands and feet with old conventions, that grassroots units would go their own way for the sake of their own interests and thus affect the interests of the whole. For this reason, the Anhui Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government have successively formulated 36 sets of provisional regulations, based on reform guidelines, investigative findings and studies. Some of the regulations were approved by the provincial people's congress standing committee. The regulations are designed to allow flexibility in minor aspects while keeping a firm grip on major ones, and make reform proceed in a correct direction.

On correcting new unhealthy tendencies, Comrade Huang Huang said: Unhealthy tendencies indeed exist. We should not underestimate their corruptive and destructive role; still less should we regard big problems as small and small problems as no problem at all, turning a blind eye to unhealthy tendencies and treating them lightly. Then, how should we correct the new unhealthy tendencies? First of all, we should set clear limits and make specific analysis. We should not treat the word unhealthy tendencies as a rubber bag and stuff everything into it. Still less should we adopt the practice of launching movements to deal with unhealthy tendencies. We should solve whatever problems exist and solve them where they exist. To correct unhealthy tendencies, we should rely primarily on education to raise people's consciousness.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON THEORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

HK190323 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Tan Jian [6223 0256]: "Seriously Study the Theories on Government Functions"]

[Text] The "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," which was approved by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, has presented to us a magnificent blueprint for China's development of economic structural reform, as well as the orientation for the development of structural reform in government administration.

In the wake of the in-depth development of China's economic structural reform, it is necessary that the structural reform of government administration is carried out in a corresponding way. When reforming the governmental administrative system, we must first solve theoretically the issue concerning government functions, which is a decisive factor in such areas as limits of authority, ways of exercising leadership, and setup.

Government functions by no means always remain unchanged but develop in conjunction with economic and social changes. Following the completion of transforming the ownership of means of production as well as the abolition of exploiting classes in China, the main function of the government should then be to develop in a concentrated way economic, science, education and cultural undertakings, in addition to constantly improving the material and cultural living standards of the people.

However, due to our unrealistic traditional theoretical concepts concerning such areas as the attributes of state and government, government functions, as well as limits of authority and ways of administration of a socialist country, we were influenced by such notions as "all governments are means of class dictatorship," with the result that we emphasized to excess the function of dictatorship but gave no priority to the function of leading the economic construction. Therefore, the state's economic construction, the development of science, and the improvement of people's living standards were seriously undermined.

Over the past, there were such traditional theories as "two-function theory" and "three-function theory" regarding government functions. Generally speaking, the contents of these theories were: "To suppress the overthrown classes in China," "to defend the country against external aggression," "to exercise proletarian leadership over the peasants," "to handle economic and organization work, as well as cultural and educational work," and so on. Both the "two-function theory" and "three-function theory," however, no longer conform to reality.

One of the basic Marxist theories is that the economic base determines the superstructure, whereas the superstructure serves the economic base. Being the core of the superstructure, the government should take as its basic function serving the economic base. Just as governments of capitalist countries serve their capitalist economies, governments of socialist countries should help develop their socialist economies and improve people's material and cultural living standards. In the past, we put little emphasis on the basic function of "serving" but regarded government as a ruling and administrative body rather than one that provides services. Also, we attached no importance to serving production at the grassroots level, and grassroots units. We should thoroughly correct such one-sided and outmoded concepts.

We must also solve theoretically the question of the basic attribute of government. According to traditional theories, there is only one kind of attribute of government, that is class nature. But facts have shown that there should be two attributes of government, rather than one. The first one is class nature, while the second is social nature. In class nature, the functions of government are to ensure the accomplishment of major tasks concerning class. In social nature, the functions of government are to ensure the fulfillment of public affairs in society. Furthermore, the history of development of human society has shown that the administration of public affairs develops long before the emergence of a country or a government. Therefore, a country and government should come after the administration of public affairs.

The two attributes and two basic functions of a government are common to the governments of all countries. However, these two functions can never be placed on a par. In a socialist state, the proportions of these two functions vary with the change in the fulfillment of the task of class struggle. The function of the government in social public affairs will gradually expand, and will enable the whole people to take part in all national affairs on the basis of equality, as production develops, the people's standard of science and culture is enhanced, and democracy is brought into full play. This is the developmental orientation for the functions of the state and government.

The view that a government has only a class nature without a social one, and that a government has only a class function without that of social public affairs does not conform to historical development, nor to the actual conditions of the times, and is still less in conformity with the future developmental orientation of the state and government. The one-sided

view that a government has only a class nature without a social one will lead to focussing attention only on grasping "class struggle" and "dictatorship," while neglecting the function of fulfilling public affairs, resulting in losses to the state in its undertakings of economy, science, culture, education and social welfare, and damage to people's interests, thus impeding the progress of socialism.

Apart from the above-mentioned two basic functions, the major functions that run through the various professional administrative activities under the control of the government are in the following six respects: 1) the function of guidance; 2) the function of administration; 3) the function of service; 4) the function of coordination; 5) the function of supervision; and 6) the function of defense.

The government's "function of guidance" chiefly finds expression in the guidance of principles and policies, the guidance of the plans for development, and the guidance of the plans for the development of science. The "function of administration" is exercised through economic levers, legal means, and the necessary administrative means, with economic levers as the key. The "function of service" chiefly means that the government should serve production development, grassroots units and enterprises, and the prosperity of the people and state. The "function of coordination" means chiefly to coordinate the relationship between various governmental departments, between the government and the enterprises, between the central authorities and the localities, and between the various sectors of the national economy, so as to achieve comprehensive balance and harmonious development. The "function of supervision" is to supervise various governmental departments in their implementation of the laws and policies of the state. The supervision over the enterprises consists mainly of the following four respects: the implementation of policies, the observation of laws and decrees, the fulfillment of plans, and the payment of taxes according to the regulations. And the "function of defense" is to protect the legitimate rights and security of the citizens, to safeguard national independence and sovereignty, to oppose aggressive wars, and to safeguard world peace.

The government's functions of a socialist state will develop with the development of its tasks and of the situation. The progress of various structural reforms and modernization, and the effects of the new world technological revolution will all promote new changes in the government's administrative structure and methods of leadership. And this is the general trend of social development.

CSO: 4005/769

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEPUTIES PRAISE ZHAO ZIYANG'S WORK REPORT

OW011315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA correspondents)--Premier Zhao Ziyang's appraisal of China's economy in his report on government work has met with general approval at the annual National People's Congress session. Deputies to the congress were impressed by the soberness of the government at the excellent results so far achieved, and at its awareness of the new problems to be tackled.

They started examining Zhao's report last Thursday. Panel discussions in the first few days have focused on the appraisal of the domestic economy. Many deputies, who include local leaders, feel that Zhao's assessment conforms to the realities they found on inspection tours of various areas and businesses.

Tie Ying, a deputy from Zhejiang Province, said future progress depended on a correct analysis and understanding of the present situation. He attributed the country's economic growth to the open policy and measures to readjust, enliven and restructure the domestic economy.

Many recalled that at the previous congress session, Premier Zhao had described restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world as the two major economic tasks to be undertaken. Facts had shown, they said, that the government's program was workable and should be continued.

Deputies from Beijing said that the country's achievements were obvious for all to see.

Moreover, the fact that Zhao's report had pinpointed all the problems arising from the reforms, including their causes and methods of solution, would strengthen the nation's confidence.

Deputies from all over the country spoke highly of Zhao's frankness in presenting problems, and his circumspection in working out solutions.

Song Zhenming, from Henan Province, said the State Council had acted quickly to spot the problems when they first arose, and had taken prompt measures to tackle them while continuing with the reforms. This showed

the government leaders had been sober-minded, Song said. Their coolness had also been shown in their adherence to the principle of making steady progress, while warning against blindly pursuing higher growth.

Other deputies held that the "two-digit" growth rate should be regarded as a tremendous economic achievement, which would be impossible without reform. But this growth should be viewed from both sides.

Xue Ju, a deputy from Zhejiang Province, said that rapid economic development was a good thing, but undue emphasis on growth could lead to risks. He cited Zhejiang's industrial expansion during the first 2 months of 1985 to show that too big a growth could result in many difficulties--especially strains on energy, transport and the supply of raw and semi-finished materials.

He said the government should stress modernizing existing enterprises, improving management and speeding up construction of energy and transport infrastructure to ensure better economic results this year.

Other deputies agreed with the premier's call for a common national understanding of major economic issues. The smooth and healthy progress of economic reform depended on this.

Wan Shaofen, from Jiangxi Province, said the whole nation should recognize the important relationship between higher growth and better economic results, between enlivening the economy and improving management, between the interests of the state and those of collectives and individuals, and between adherence to reform and determination to check malpractices.

Many deputies offered suggestions and proposals to help the government solve the new economic problems.

Zhang Zhongli from Shanghai said the amount of currency being circulated should be linked with the volume of goods in circulation. Any random increase or decrease would hinder the circulation of commodities and the rise of people's living standards, and would eventually damage the economic reforms.

He suggested a strict control on the volume of money in circulation, with no random changes being allowed. Any major change should be approved by the NPC Standing Committee, Zhang said.

The amount of currency needed should be determined after regular surveys on the balances between finance, credit, investment and foreign exchange reserves were considered by relevant departments of the State Council, he added.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING GATHERING COMMEMORATES TAIWAN WRITER

OW301750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Taiwan writer Yang Kui was honored here today as "a veteran fighting for China's dignity" at a meeting commemorating his death earlier this month.

Yang was born in 1905 in Taiwan. He went to study art and literature at Tokyo University in 1924 and, on returning to Taiwan in 1927, joined the "Taiwan Association of Culture," a patriotic organization. He also took an active part in peasant movements against the Japanese imperialists, who were then occupying the island.

His literary fame was established with the publication in 1932 of a short story exposing crimes committed by the Japanese in Taiwan. His works of the early 40's denounced the Japanese imperialists for their policies of war.

Yang died of a heart attack on 20 March at the age of 80 in Taizhong (Taichung) City. Participants at today's meeting observed a 3-minute silence in his honor.

Poet Ai Qing addressed the meeting, describing Yang as a man cherishing a deep love for his country and people who was always willing to write for them. Ai also praised the departed for his work to introduce famous writers Lu Xun, Ba Jin, Lao She, and Shen Congwen in TAIWAN LITERATURE and other magazines under his editorship. By doing this, Ai added, Yang made a great contribution to the literary exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan.

Ai Qing is vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association and Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress.

Most of Yang's works are now available on the mainland. The Radio and Television Publishing House has published a selection of his works. Selected short stories and essays will be published by the People's Literature Publishing House.

"Yang Kui and his works would occupy an important position in Chinese contemporary literature," Ai Qing said.

The Chinese Writers' Association will hold a discussion on Yang's works in Beijing.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S COURT PRESIDENT REPORTS TO NPC

OW031122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Criminal cases in China dropped 37 percent in the 18 months between September 1983 and February 1985 as compared with the previous 18 months. This was disclosed by Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, in a report on its work in the past year or so to the current National People's Congress session here today.

He said people's courts had continued to crack down on criminals who had seriously jeopardized public order and done great damage to the economy. The judiciary had thus ensured smooth progress of the country's economic reform and modernization drive, Zheng said.

People's and special courts throughout China, in cooperation with other departments, had punished a number of criminals who had seriously encroached upon the interests of the state and collectives, jeopardized life and property and disturbed public order, Zheng said. As a result, he said, order had improved markedly and the people generally had a stronger sense of security.

The people's courts had also taken an active part in the comprehensive effort to improve public order, he said. Steps taken included mediation of disputes among the people and dissemination of legal knowledge through open trials, analyses of typical cases and lectures in schools, factories, shops and rural areas.

Zheng said that, while the overall situation in the country was excellent as the economic reform went on, some people had used loopholes to commit serious crimes. He urged all judicial organs to safeguard the reforms and modernization program and deal firmly with those who brought grave damage to the economy.

In civil cases, Zheng said, the people's courts had continued to follow the mass line and give priority to mediation, by which 85 percent of civil cases before people's courts had been settled.

In order to cover increased economic disputes, he said, all intermediate people's courts except a few in remote and border areas had established economic divisions, as had 93 percent of the country's grassroots courts.

He said the maritime courts in the five coastal cities of Guangzhou, Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin and Dalian had begun their work of handling domestic and foreign maritime and maritime trade cases of first instance.

The NPC and its Standing Committee had passed 20 economic laws between 1979 and March 1985, thus legalizing norms concerning certain major economic relations and activities, he added.

Zheng called on court personnel to study these laws conscientiously and do more investigation and research so as to raise their capability to handle legal cases.

He stressed that economic cases involving foreign countries must be handled promptly and correctly in strict accordance with China's constitution, laws and decrees, relevant treaties and agreements with other countries, international treaties China had acceded to, and applicable international practice.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DRAFT INHERITANCE LAW EXPLAINED AT NPC SESSION

OW030948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese citizens' lawfully-earned private property, including the means of subsistence and means of production of which the law permits ownership, is protected by the law and the constitution. This was stated by Wang Hanbin, secretary-general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, while explaining a draft inheritance law to the current NPC session here today.

In recent years, Wang said, the problem of inheritance had become an issue among the people more than ever because they were getting more income and property as a result of the development of the urban and rural economy. Therefore, he said, it was necessary to the economic development and stability of society to pass an inheritance law.

For a long time, Wang said, a Chinese citizen's private property consisted mainly of the means of subsistence. Quite a number of people had now come to own a certain amount of the means of production because of the economic reform. The draft inheritance law permitted the means of production to be inherited as well as the means of subsistence, he added.

Women's equal right to inherit, Wang said, was not guaranteed in some places, particularly in the countryside, because of survivals of feudalism. The draft made it clear that men and women at the same consanguineous level enjoyed equal right to inherit, Wang said.

In disposing of property a couple jointly earned during their marriage, Wang said, half should go to the surviving spouse before division among inheritors at the same consanguineous level.

Wang said that China's constitution stipulated that "children who have come of age have the duty to support and assist their parents" and prohibited maltreatment of old people. The draft, therefore, stipulated that support and assistance to the old be considered in handling a legacy, he added.

Heirs who deliberately killed, maltreated, or abandoned those from whom they were to inherit would be deprived of their right to inherit, he said. The Chinese people's fine tradition of support and respect for the old should be continued under the socialist system, he said.

The draft law also included provisions for inheritance involving foreigners, the secretary-general said. It stipulated that if a Chinese citizen inherited a legacy outside China or inherited from a foreigner within China, the disposal of movable property was subject to the law of the country where the deceased lived, while that of immovable property was subject to the law of the country it was in.

As to inheritance among ethnic minorities, Wang said, autonomous regions were allowed to make modifications or amendments because of the great diversity of customs and traditions.

Wang said that, although China had begun to draft a civil code in 1979, the process of economic reform made it difficult to enact an all-round civil code right now. But those parts on marriage, economic contracts, economic contracts with foreign businesses, patents and trademarks, which had been fully deliberated, had been made into specific laws.

The general principles governing China's civil code and a copyright law were being drafted, the secretary-general said.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MANCHU LANGUAGE SCHOOL OPENS IN BEIJING

OW150911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--"We set up this school to save the Qing Dynasty's archives," said Jin Baosen, the director of the Manchu Language School in a XINHUA interview recently.

At the Manchu Language School, opened 3 March in East Beijing, volunteer experts teach 90 sparetime students aged from 16 to 67 a 2-year course in Manchu language and Chinese history. "Fewer and fewer people have a command of Manchu," he explained. "Meanwhile 1.5 million files of Manchu archive documents await translation and editing with only 20 experts working on them."

The Qing Dynasty was set up by the Manchus, who descended from the northeast in 1644, overthrew the native Chinese Ming Dynasty and ruled the whole country until 1911.

But cultural assimilation was rapid. Most could not speak Manchu by the early 18th century. Even Emperor Daoguang (1782-1850) didn't use it.

Legally, however, government records had to be kept in Manchu, in early Qing Dynasty.

Manchu is an Altaic language first written down when Nurhachi (1559-1626) united the tribes of Manchuria.

Of China's 4.3 million Manchus, only a remnant in northern Heilongjiang Province now use the language.

Most of the students spend so much spare time on a "dying language" from a feeling of responsibility to the cultural heritage, Jin said.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNIVERSITIES TO TRAIN BUSINESS EMPLOYEES

OW151158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 15 Mar 85

[Text] Nanning, 15 Mar (XINHUA)--Higher education institutes will enroll 33,000 employees of businesses and other bodies this year, Education Vice-Minister Huang Xinbai told a national conference now in session here. This will be 5.9 percent of the total enrollment and will be allowed to rise as long as state enrollment quotas are met.

Zhejiang University has contracted with the China Petro-Chemical Corporation to train 1,000 employees over 20 years for 8 million yuan. Its private intake this year of 366--one-sixth of the total enrollment--will come from such bodies as the Ordnance Ministry, the Yunnan Provincial Education Department and the Zhejiang Provincial Water Conservancy Department. They will take nearly 30 special courses.

Schemes of this type began in 1983. Schools undertake to train employees to a certain standard for an agreed price.

Wuhan University has since then run courses in librarianship, journalism and international finance for the General XINHUA Bookstore, the Ministry of Radio and Television and the Bank of China.

The conference agreed that the innovation was a success and benefitted the economy.

Huang praised the method, while stressing overall state control of college entrance. Enrollment would be improved to better serve economic development, he said.

The conference began Tuesday and ends Sunday.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WREATHS SENT FOR JURIST'S MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW260926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--A memorial service attended by 400 mourners was held here this morning at Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery for Han Youtong, well-known jurist and political activist. Han died of cancer at 18:10 hours on 13 March in Beijing at the age of 77.

Born into a family of the Hui Nationality in Ningan County, Heilongjiang Province, Han joined the Communist Party of China in 1926. She participated in the anti-Japanese aggression and national salvation movement and was an untiring worker for women's liberation.

After the nationwide liberation, she served successively as director of the Tianjin Municipal Education Bureau; deputy head of the North China Court under the Supreme People's Court; deputy head of the civil court of the Supreme People's Court; deputy director of and advisor to the Institute of Law under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; council member of the Chinese Law Society and deputy to the first, second and third National People's Congresses and member of the NPC's Law Committee; and member of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

A press release distributed by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences called Han Youtong "a staunch fighter who contributed to the victory of the Chinese revolution and the birth of new China."

She devoted her life to guarding the sanctity of the law and perfecting China's socialist legal system as well as to protecting women's legal rights and their social status. She also made important contributions to China's law research and mutual understanding between Chinese and foreign lawyers.

Her death was a great loss to the party, legal circles and Chinese women, the release said.

Wreaths were presented by party and state leaders Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Peng Chong and Huang Hua.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAYOR ON SHANGHAI'S COMPLIANCE WITH ZHAO REPORT

OW301634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Shanghai, the largest industrial city in China, will try to make itself a banking and trading center for the Far East. To achieve this objective, the city would concentrate on developing its service trades, said Ruan Chongwu, a deputy to the National People's Congress and mayor of Shanghai, at a panel discussion on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work.

In the report, Premier Zhao Ziyang urged large cities to develop the service industries, including commerce, foreign trade, transportation, postal and telecommunications, tourism, banking, insurance, consultancy, technical and other services.

Ruan said that the municipal government's strategy was aimed at building Shanghai into a multi-function economic center. For this Shanghai would import advanced technology, upgrade traditional industries, develop service trades, improve infrastructure facilities and create better conditions for foreign investment, he added.

More than 100 foreign firms had established their offices in the city, which made use of U.S.\$930 million in foreign funds and imported 370 items of technology last year.

Progress had also been made in economic and technical cooperation with other parts of the country, the mayor said. More than 1,000 economic associations in various forms had been set up in cooperation with 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Shanghai had been the largest monetary, trade and shipping center in China and the Far East in the 1930s and 1940s, with 21 large Chinese banks, 14 foreign banks and 203 old-style money dealers. But, Ruan said, the service industries became stagnant from 1950s on and the number of service trade centers shrank from more than 100,000 in 1949 to 40,000 at present.

The vice-mayor said the local government was to blame for the fault because it had paid attention only to industry while neglecting commerce, transportation, telecommunications and other services. As a result, Ruan said, the service trades accounted for only 22.8 percent of the city's total value of output.

In developing service trades, Ruan said, priority would be given to commerce, foreign trade, banking, tourism, science and education, transportation and telecommunications, information and consulting services.

Highlights of this year's plan included:

--An investment of 2.44 billion yuan in upgrading existing enterprises;

--Accelerating the construction of two expressways linking the city with its suburban areas and adding 32,000 local telephone lines and 400 international lines;

--Building 20 hotels, apartment buildings and office buildings for foreign business people.

Ruan predicted the output value of the service trades in Shanghai would reach 9.58 billion yuan, 11 percent more than in 1984, with the total industrial output value hitting 80.4 billion yuan.

The turnover from retail trade was expected to reach 14.8 billion yuan this year, up 14 percent.

Shanghai would play a bigger role in the country's modernization by making use of its economic and technological advantages. But it would guard against an excessive growth rate, the mayor said.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT SHOWS DISTRIBUTION OF JOURNAL READERS

OW140313 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Mar (XINHUA)--There are 3,355 kinds of newspapers and magazines in circulation in China this year, 10.5 percent more than in 1984, according to posts and telecommunications departments.

The total number of subscriptions came to 337 million, a 15 percent growth over last year. The subscriptions in Beijing alone amounted to 11 million, averaging 1.1 items for each resident in the capital.

Economic and legal journals are becoming more popular, as are children's journals and magazines. Publications dealing with politics and current affairs are undergoing mixed fortunes, while literary, cultural and sports magazines, which sold well in previous years, are showing a decline in popularity.

A growing number of individuals as opposed to organizations are subscribing to journals. Rural subscribers to journals account for 60 percent of the total, and the majority of economic journals are subscribed to by specialized households.

The volume of letters reached 3.9 billion in 1984, averaging 3.9 for each person, the postal departments said. This figure is a 12 percent increase over that of the previous year. However, while the volume of mail has grown more than 60 percent since 1979, handling capacity has only expanded 8 percent in the same period. This has led to serious backlogs in some post offices.

Efforts are being made to improve mail services by better planning, containerizing long-distance and large-quantity mail such as publications, and developing highway mail transportation to alleviate the present strain on the railways.

CSO: 4000/178

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL GROUP ACCEPTS ACFSMC--Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA)--The All China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives (ACFSMC) has been accepted as the 165th member of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA), ACFSMC Secretary General Yang Deshou announced here today. At a press conference Yang said that he had received a telegram jointly sent by President Lars Marcus and three other leading members of the international organization, on 22 February 1985 notifying him of the decision. An application of ACFSMC which brings together 35,000 supply and marketing cooperatives in China to join the international organization was put forward by Yang Deshou to its 28th congress last October in Hamburg. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 8 Mar 85]

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS AWARDED--Beijing, 20 Mar (XINHUA)--Awards were bestowed here today on 63 publications in foreign languages published in China in 1984. A "special-class prize went to the Japanese edition of the book, "China Travel," published by the People's China Publishing House. It was praised as combining information with entertainment in introducing new China. "Tibet Transformed," by Israel Epstein, in English, won a first-class prize, along with 30 other books, essays, magazines, and albums. Israel Epstein is chief editor of the magazine CHINA RECONSTRUCTS. The other 31 entries won second-class prizes. Addressing a ceremony today, Fan Jingyi, director of the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Bureau, said the winners were selected from among 815 titles published in 19 languages last year. Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture, commented that as China has changed a lot in recent years, it has become more important to introduce a correct view of the country to foreigners, and this is what the competition is helping to do. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1152 GMT 20 Mar 85]

INSCRIPTION ON TEACHERS' IMPORTANCE--More than 80 outstanding primary and secondary schoolteachers in Beijing Municipality held a discussion meeting with 160 of their former students on the afternoon of 10 March. Comrade Chen Yun's inscription was read at the meeting: "The four modernizations need talented people, whose training is dependents on education, which is in turn dependent on teachers." [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Mar 85]

LITERARY WORKS AWARDED--Nanjing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Chinese Writers Association today issued awards to 65 literary works here. The works included 18 short stories, and 20 novellettes and 37 reportages. The selections were made by three panels of judges from among more than 1,000 entries recommended by national and local publishing houses and literary magazines. Although the winning works dealt with a wide range of subjects, most focused on China's ongoing economic reforms and the psychological changes they brought to the people involved in them. Writers' Association Vice-Chairman Wang Meng said he was satisfied that two-thirds of the 72 prize winners in all three categories were under the age of 35. "This indicates that China's literature will continue to flourish," he said. He also suggested that state awards for literature be established. Today's ceremony marked the seventh national selection of short stories since the annual award was begun in 1979. The novellette and reportage awards are bi-annual events. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 2 Apr 85]

NEW APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS--Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The State Council appointed and dismissed a number of state functionaries on 11 March 1985. Wei Yongqing was appointed concurrently as the PRC permanent representative to the UN Environment Program and Wang Ang [3769 2491] as vice minister of aeronautics industry. Wang Qigong and Cui Guangwei were released from their posts as vice ministers of aeronautics industry and Zhao Jianmin, Duan Zijun, and Xu Changyu from their posts as advisers to the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0817 GMT 2 Apr 85]

YANG JINGREN MEETS HONG KONG VISITORS--Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the CPC Central Committee's United Front Department, and Li Hou, Deputy director of the State Council Office in Charge of Hong Kong and Macao, went to the Beijing Hotel this afternoon to visit CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao attending the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Yang Jingren also attended the group discussion of CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao, and heard their opinions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 26 Mar 85]

NEW MEMORIAL HALL--The foundation-laying ceremony for the New Fourth Army Memorial Hall was held in Yancheng County today. Responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, Jiangsu Provincial Cultural Bureau, and Jiangsu Provincial Construction Committee as well as a group of veteran army men of the New Fourth Army attended the ceremony. The floor space of the principal part of the Memorial Hall is about 4,000 square meters. The construction of the entire project is scheduled for completion before the end of this year. It will be formally open to the public on 25 January next year to mark the 45th anniversary of reactivation of the New Fourth Army Headquarters. President Li Xiannian has written the name of the memorial hall: "Memorial Hall of the Newly Organized Fourth Army of the National Revolution." Comrade Zhang Aiping and other comrades also have written some inscriptions. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 85]

SPECIAL CARE TOWARD INTELLECTUALS--Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out that in implementing policies toward intellectuals, special attention should be directed to doing three things well this year: First, continue to educate the people on the need to respect knowledge and capable personnel; second, remove obstacles preventing outstanding intellectuals from joining the party; third, raise the pay for intellectuals and generously reward those comrades who have made important contributions to the prosperity of the state and the people. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 3 Apr 85]

AWARDING MUSICAL WORKERS--While speaking on musical work recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that it is necessary to award big prizes to those who have made outstanding contributions in the area of music. Giving big prizes, on the one hand can help get rid of the practice that everybody eats from the same big pot, and on the other hand, can eliminate the leftist influence that calls for rather having socialist grass [than capitalist flowers]. While curbing new unhealthy trends, we must not confuse randomly issuing bonuses with giving big prizes; neither must we stop giving big awards. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 1 Apr 85]

NATIONAL EXAMINATION FOR STUDENTS--The meeting on preparations for the examination papers in philosophy for national examination for self-study students was held in Haikou City yesterday morning. Attending the meeting were (Xiao Qian), chairman of the Philosophy Committee of the National Examination Committee for Self-Study Students and professor at the China People's University; (Huang Danshen), vice chairman of the Philosophy Committee and professor at Beijing University; (Gao Qinghai), professor at Jilin University; (Liu Rong), committee member of the Philosophy Committee and professor at Zhongshan University; and (Xiao Ming), professor at the China People's University; and philosophers and philosophy workers of universities and colleges in various places in the country, totaling 69 people. Lei Yu, deputy secretary of the Hainan Administrative Regional CPC Committee and the principal responsible person of the Regional People's Government; and (Zhang Jingtao), standing committee member of the Regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, met the representatives attending the meeting. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 85]

DEATH OF YANG HANLIN--Nanjing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Yang Hanlin, former deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region, died in Nanjing on 9 February 1985 of illness, after failing to respond to medical treatment. He was 70. A ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Yang Hanlin's remains took place on the afternoon of 17 February. Yang Dezhi, Xu Shiyu, Peng Chong, Ye Fei, and Zhang Aiping, and the party committees of the Nanjing Military Region and Jiangsu, Anhui, and Jiangxi Provinces sent wreaths to the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 3 Apr 85]

JURIST'S DEATH MOURNED--Beijing, 26 Mar (XINHUA)--More than 500 persons, including some party and state leading comrades and personalities from Beijing's jurist circles paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Han Youtong, an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, at the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries today. Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Peng Chong, Huang Hua, Song Ping, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Burhan, and other leading comrades walked slowly past Han Youtong's remains and bade their last farewell to her. The leading comrades also expressed their profound sympathy to Han Youtong's husband, Comrade Zhang Youyu, and other relatives beside the bier. There were wreaths from Comrades Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Bo Yibo, Liu Lantao, Peng Chong, Shi Liang, Huang Hua, Wu Xueqian, Kang Keqing, and Burhan and from the NPC Legislative Affairs Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the CPPCC National Committee, the All-China Women's Federation, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Chinese Law Society. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 26 Mar 85]

FAMILY PLANNING SPECIALISTS--Chengdu, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--A group of 50 Chinese women are attending advanced studies in family planning and maternity and child care at a training center in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. They are sponsored by the Chinese Government and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). They are all qualified doctors from seven Chinese provinces--Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Henan, Shaanxi, Sichuan and Guizhou--and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Subjects during the 4-month session include histology, embryology, medical genetics and reproductive physiology, according to the journal, HEALTH NEWS today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 4 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/173

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN VOCATIONAL ADULT SCHOOLS TO ENROLL STUDENTS

HK050237 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Beginning on 1 April, the higher and secondary vocational adult schools in our region will enroll students. This year the higher adult schools plan to enroll some 4,000 students, and the secondary vocational adult schools have planned to enroll some 1,000 students. The higher schools which will enroll students include Hainan University, Hainan Teachers' Training College, Hainan Iron Mine Staff and Miners University, the Haikou City Sparetime University, and others. The secondary vocational schools include the Hainan Commercial School, the Hainan Grain School, the Hainan Supply and Marketing School, the Hainan Public Health School, the Hainan Physical Cultural School, the Hainan Agricultural Reclamation Public Health School, the Agricultural Reclamation Secondary Vocational School, the Qionghai Public Health School, and so forth.

In addition, Zhongshan University, the Zhongshan Medical College, the Huanan Teachers' Training University, the Huanan Agricultural University, the Guangdong Engineering College, the Guangdong Education College, the Guangdong Planned Parenthood Administrative Cadres College, the Guangdong Management Cadres College, the Nanjing Medical College, and other universities and colleges will also enroll some adult students in our region.

The subjects in the examinations of the adult schools for all kinds for candidates will be: Politics, languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry for the categories of science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine; and politics, languages, mathematics, history, and geography for arts and history. The date for applications will be from 1 to 15 April. The date of examinations will be 1 and 2 June.

CSO: 4005/767

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

'UNHEALTHY' TABLOIDS IN ZHENGZHOU--According to HENAN RIBAO, Zhengzhou City has taken effective steps to resolutely curb the unhealthy trend of the spread of unhealthy tabloids everywhere. Since the second half of last year, some tabloids with rough language and unhealthy contents have appeared on the streets of the city. These have had a bad influence among the masses, especially young people and juveniles. The city has therefore formulated temporary control regulations on the printing of books and publications and the distribution of newspapers and publications. The city has demanded that state-owned, collective, and individual units engaged in wholesale and retail business in papers and publications refrain from distributing papers and publications that have not been registered with the administrative organs. It has also been laid down that non-national papers and publications from other provinces and cities may not be sold in Zhengzhou without the agreement of the city departments in charge. Since last October, the city departments concerned have carried out five major checks on tabloids that have come into the city from elsewhere and banned the sales of those that have not been approved. In the past few months the city has confiscated nearly 300,000 copies of about 10 unhealthy tabloids. The parents of many secondary and primary school-children have praised this move. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/767

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA CPC COMMITTEE MEETING ON CURBING MALPRACTICES

HK081434 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The current political and economic situation in Lhasa City is excellent. The livelihood of people in rural and urban areas in the city has been gradually improved and the situation of stability and unity has been developed smoothly in the city. This is due to the reform of the economic structure and the implementation of the policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. However, some new malpractices have appeared under this excellent situation. These malpractices, emerging in many fields, have developed seriously and rapidly, hence very harmfully.

At a party member meeting held by the Lhasa City CPC Committee on 4 April, (Yang Youcai), secretary of the City CPC Committee, pointed out that the new malpractices merit the serious attention of CPC committees and leading cadres at all levels and all party members. They must deepen their understanding of the correction of the new malpractices, and unify their thinking on this issue. It is necessary to take effective measures to resolutely curb the new malpractices. The whole party and all levels must be resolved to firmly grasp this issue. All people must seriously examine and curb malpractices by first correcting their own malpractices and the malpractices of people around them. It is absolutely impermissible for the new malpractices to spread unchecked.

Correcting the malpractices is a very complicated issue which involves strict implementation of relevant policies. It is therefore necessary to carefully deal with the issue and pay serious attention to policies. We must properly conduct serious study and investigation, prevent leftist tendencies, and, by fighting against the new malpractices, further promote reform of the economic structure in the region.

At the meeting Comrade (Yang Youcai) also conveyed and implemented the basic spirit of a conference convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification on the work in the second stage of party rectification and a conference convened by the Regional CPC Committee on party rectification work in prefectures and cities.

CSO: 4005/767

SOUTHWEST REGION

ENFORCING ROLE OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE STRESSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by correspondent Yang Yunmo [2799 6460 5406] and reporter Chen Ruzhen [7115 0320 3791]: "Strengthen Work of Standing Committee of People's Congress; Bring Organs of State Power into Play; Our Province Convenes Experience Exchange Meeting of People's Congress Standing Committees for all County-level Cities, Prefectures and Departments"]

[Text] All county-level cities, prefectures and departments in Sichuan Province convened an experience exchange meeting on the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee in Chengdu from 4-8 December. Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Du Xinyuan [2629 1800 3293] spoke at the meeting. He said that since the People's Congress Standing Committee was founded more than 4 years ago, the localities at every level in our province have concentrated both on building up civilization and a democratic legal system, have done a great deal of work and achieved great success. However, the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee is still in the process of great change and everyone is still very unfamiliar with the work of the People's Congress. In line with the development in depth of the reform of the economic system, the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee at all levels must face up to new problems and still higher demands. We must adapt our needs to the developing circumstances and ceaselessly strengthen our work and our construction in the People's Congress Standing Committee at all levels.

Conrades attending the meeting conducted serious talks and informal discussions which centered on two questions, which were on understanding the work of the People's Congress Standing Committee and on how to do its work well. Everyone maintained that to solve the question of understanding the work of the People's Congress well was a prerequisite for doing its work well.

The People's Congress Standing Committee at each level in the localities is indeed the representative of the people, exercising authority to administer the state in accordance with the law, exercising legislative power, the power to make decisions, to supervise and to appoint and to dismiss.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai attended the meeting, listened to what everyone had to say and then spoke at the meeting himself. He said as we concentrate on taking cities to be the focal point in reform of the whole economic system, the work of the People's Congress itself will be strengthened and standing committees at all levels of the People's Congress may be facing new problems. First of all, we must earnestly study and understand the basic spirit of the "Resolution" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and work out a clear-cut orientation. Second, we need to combine legal methods with planning, economic and administrative methods, to promote the development of economic reform. Third, People's Congress Standing Committees at all levels must supervise the work of the people's government, courts and procuratorates, protect the interests of the state and the masses and be on the alert for and prevent various unhealthy trends which obstruct economic reform. In enforcing party discipline and the laws and decrees of the state, we definitely cannot "slacken up" at any time. The People's Congress Standing Committee must supervise the working personnel of all state and government departments, to insure that they strictly enforce party policies and state laws and do not engage in dishonest practices which do harm to the interests of the state and the people; it supervises the people's courts and people's procuratorates so that they promptly and strictly deal with various cases that break the law in economic reform and they insure that the reforms are carried out smoothly.

Comrade Yang Rudai said that party committees at all levels must be concerned with and support the work of the People's Congress Standing Committees and can by no means say that they are "non-essential" organizations at all the local levels. Comrade party members who work in the People's Congress Standing Committees must adapt themselves to the requirements of the new situation and reform their own work habits and work-style. They must change over from the habit of handling great volumes of daily routine work to stressing the consideration of policy decisions on major problems, and concentrate on conducting investigation and research on matters of major importance. That state of affairs in the past, where we used to stress only economic and administrative work, while attaching little importance to or were unaccustomed to building a democratic legal system, must change.

Participating at this meeting were the responsible comrades of the People's Congress Standing Committees from all cities, prefectures and departments at the county level and responsible comrades from the prefectural liaison offices of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committees, and from the relevant departments of provincial-level offices. Liu Ziyi [0401 1311 3015], vice-chairman at the meeting, concluded it with a speech.

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CSO: 4005/446

SOUTHWEST REGION

SECOND STAGE RECTIFICATION BEGINS IN KUNMING MILITARY REGION

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Zhanhai [0702 1455 3189]: "Study the Documents Well; No Rectification Before Reform"]

[Text] Units of the first group on party rectification for the second stage, within the ranks of the Kunming Military Region, are comprehensively plunging into party rectification this month.

Altogether, there are more than 40 units in the first group on the second phase party rectification in the Kunming Military Region. Early on, these units began to organize party members to systematically study the party rectification documents and, in accord with the plan of the CPC Committee, conducted education on six specific topics. Now over 95 percent of the party members in these units already have read through the prescribed documents on party rectification. All six units conducting experiments at selected points have fulfilled their experimental assignments. At the same time, the leadership in various units was neither very uniform nor reliable and taking the comparatively strong opinions of the masses and their rather heated reactions to problems as points of departure, there was no rectification before reform and some unhealthy tendencies in using power for personal gain were corrected. Up to now, they already have investigated and dealt with 45 instances of exploiting one's office or work for private gain. Each unit has streamlined its documents and simplified cables and meetings; the leading cadres have improved their work-style and one after another have gone down to grass-roots units to solve problems realistically.

All units also have carried out investigations earnestly to determine the real situation in verifying the "three types of people." All party members and cadres where investigation into their character has determined that they belong to the "three types of people" already have been initially dealt with, in accordance with the relevant prescribed policies.

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CSO: 4005/446

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

INFORMATION NETWORK IN CHENGDU--According to XINXI BAO, an information network coordination committee consisting of Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Chongqing, and Sichuan was established in Chengdu on 18 March. Comrade Jiang Minkuan, Sichuan provincial vice governor and chairman of the provincial Planned Economy Committee, and Comrade (Xin Wen), vice chairman of the provincial Planned Economy Committee, attended the establishment meeting to extend their congratulations and spoke. Members of the information network coordination committee from Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Chongqing and Sichuan attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were comrades from the State Planning Commission and State Economic Commission, and from information organs of Shaanxi, Hubei, Hunan, and Guangdong. At the meeting the participants discussed the regulations of the committee and exchanged their experiences in carrying out information work. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

BATUBAGEN SPEAKS AT NPC PANEL DISCUSSION

SK040441 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Our region's delegation to the third session of the Sixth NPC has held panel discussions over the past few days to examine the government work report given by Premier Zhao Ziyang and the reports by Song Ping and Wang Bingqian.

At the panel discussions, deputies stated: Only by upholding the principle of conducting reforms can we rapidly develop the economy among minority national areas. In his speech, Batubagen, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee, stated: The analysis clarified in the report of Premier Zhao with regard to the current situation in the economy and the summing-up with regard to the problems emerging in the work are in conformity with the principle of seeking truth from facts. The guiding principle and concrete tasks set forth in the report for conducting reforms among 1985 economic systems are also in accordance with the actual situation and the condition of our country.

He stated: In 1984, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region scored encouraging achievements in economic construction thanks to unswervingly implementing the guideline of enforcing the open-door policy to enliven the domestic economy. The region scored a 9-percent increase in total industrial output value over the 1983 figure, topping the region's peak. After the bumper harvests reaped in the past 4 consecutive years, the region had another good harvest in agricultural production despite various natural disasters. The region scored a 9.8-percent increase in total agricultural output value over the 1983 figure. It prefulfilled the target set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the production of grains and oil-bearing seeds.

He stated: Practice has shown that the drive of conducting reforms is where the hope of the peoples of various nationalities lies. Only by upholding the drive of conducting reforms can the economy of minority national areas develop rapidly.

In his speech, Batubagen put forward the following opinions, by bearing in his mind the actual situation in the region, on the work of fulfilling the 1985 target of conducting reforms among economic systems with the emphasis of urban transformation:

1. In 1985, we should pay further attention to dealing with the problems of strengthening the vitality of major enterprises and exert all-out efforts to truly fulfill the 10 provisions set forth by the State Council with regard to granting much decision-making power to all enterprises so as to improve various responsibility systems enforced by them.
2. We should exert all-out efforts to develop township-and-town-run enterprises by easing the restrictive policies and should abolish the restriction on the business scope of these enterprises so as to enable them to play a role of pillar in developing the economy throughout the region.
3. We should accelerate the pace of conducting technical innovation and renovations among enterprises. By helping them conduct technical renovations, we should demand that existing enterprises increase output value and economic returns.
4. We should exert efforts to develop the undertakings of communications and transportation. In line with the characteristics of the regional communications and transportation aspects, we should now begin with formulating plans for building four arterial highways and three main railways and should deal as soon as possible with the contradiction in which the development of communications and transportation undertakings is lagged behind by that of economy.
5. We should exert efforts to further enforce the open-door policy. This requires us to vigorously create a favorable circumstance for investment and to unclog the channels of capital and technical coordination so as to achieve stable development in region's economy.

CSO: 4005/771

NORTH REGION

STATE ORGANS, WORKERS PROHIBITED FROM ENGAGING IN BUSINESS

Hohhot DANGDE JIAOYU [PARTY EDUCATION] in Chinese No 1, 85 pp 24-25

[Article by Xu Bing [1776 3521] and Yin Lantian [1438 5695 1131]: "Reasons for Strictly Prohibiting State Organs and Their Workers from Going into Business"]

[Text] In the course of implementing our flexible economic policies and gradually reforming our economic system, state organs and their workers in certain areas recently have also been actively organizing economic entities and going into business in one guise or another. Most of their businesses take one of the following forms:

1. A state organ sets up a wholly owned enterprise with its own funds and keeps the profits.
2. A state organ puts up money for an enterprise, the operation of which is delegated to an individual or collective. Profits are split between the two.
3. A state organ enters into a joint venture with a collective enterprise or an individual. Both are involved in its operation and share its profits.
4. A state organ enters into a joint venture with a collective enterprise or an individual, the operation of which is delegated to an individual. The organ shares its profits with its partner.
5. A state organ provides production and operation facilities for a collective enterprise or individual household. It puts no money capital into the enterprise or individual household. It puts no money capital into the enterprise and may or may not participate in its management. The state organ deducts a percentage of its earnings as profit.
6. The workers of a state organ go into business in their own name by teaming up with a collective or an individual. They participate in the business to varying degrees and deduct a percentage of its earnings as their profit.
7. The workers of a state organ perform a service for a state enterprise, a collective enterprise or an individual household, but do not invest in it. In return, they are remunerated for their service.

There are three features common to most of these forms: 1) The state organs and their workers are basically engaged in profit-making activities. 2) Profits thus derived go to the organs' public welfare funds, are distributed directly among the workers or turned over to the workers who have been directly involved in the business, and 3) As profit-making business activities, they fall outside the legally prescribed responsibilities of state organs and their staff.

That this situation emerges in the course of reform is not surprising. But we must realize that it is harmful, not beneficial, for state organs (that is, party and government organs and people's organizations) and their workers to engage in business outside their normal line of duty. Such practices must be strictly prohibited.

Theoretically, there is a conflict between the functions of the state and the involvement of state organs and their staff in profit-making business activities. As a special social organization, the state is an instrument of public management. Its task is not production, but management of production and business activities by ensuring that they proceed in a planned, safe, orderly and effective manner. We can thus see that by going into business for profit, state organs are acting in a way not worthy of their special status.

It is against the law for state organs and their workers to engage in business for profits. A basic principle of the rule of law is setting legal limits to the functions and duties of state organs. All state organs are set up in accordance with the law. In authorizing the establishment of a state organ, the law also clearly defines its functions and duties. Each and every action by a state organ must have a legal basis in its statutory functions and duties. The organ which fails to carry out its functions and duties is guilty of dereliction of duty, while the organ which engages in an activity outside its jurisdiction is overstepping its authority, which is illegal. Since the personnel of state organs are the people we depend on to fulfill the functions and duties of state organs, it follows that they must abide by the above rules. The Constitution, our organic laws and a string of relevant administrative laws explicitly set out the functions and duties of all kinds of state organs. A worker's devotion to his duty is an important criterion in determining whether or not he is law-abiding. Clearly our Constitution, organic laws and administrative laws have never entrusted to any state organ the operation of an enterprise for its own profit. It is therefore obvious that state organs and their personnel who do so are acting *ultra vires* and must be stopped.

Practically speaking, the involvement in profit-making business by state organs and their personnel gives rise to a host of abuses:

1. The tendency to privatize public property. Whether it sets up a business on its own or enters into a joint venture with another party, a state organ must put up a certain sum of money, which necessarily comes from the state. In using public funds or property as capital in a business the profit of which goes to a state organ or its personnel, the organ is essentially privatizing public resources. The purpose of state appropriations is to enable a state organ to fulfill its responsibilities to the public. If an organ manages to set aside a certain portion of its funds, assets or manpower to finance an activity outside its jurisdiction, the state should cut its budget and streamline its personnel in order to avoid wasting public resources. On no account should the state help it privatize such resources.

2. Abusing public authority to further private interests. After a state organ goes into business, either on its own or with another party, conflict of interest issues may arise. There is the danger that the state organ, motivated by

self-interests, will use its official authority to do special favors for its enterprise. For instance, if a tax agency runs an enterprise on the side, it will inevitably use its taxing powers to help its business evade taxes, reduce taxes or make it tax-exempt. If an agency which supplies goods and services has its own business, we will be hard pressed to monitor it to make sure it is not abusing its power in the allocation of goods and materials to secure for its enterprise materials in short supply. Should leading party and state organs become entrepreneurs, it will be even more difficult to prevent them from using their leadership powers to give preferential treatment to their businesses in securing loans, procuring materials and marketing. Whenever the personnel of state organs, especially those in responsible positions, engage in profit-making activities in their own name, the possibility arises that they may seek to further the interests of their enterprise through their strategic position at work.

3. Legitimate competition becomes more vulnerable to destruction. To make our economy flexible, we need legitimate competition, a prerequisite of which is to ensure that competitors are on an equal footing, have equal conditions, use equitable methods and enjoy equal opportunity. If state organs and their personnel engage in business, they will put their competitors on an unequal level. As state organs, they have political advantages unavailable to other enterprises or individual households which consequently cannot or dare not compete with them. Whether in production, supplies or marketing, a state organ often gains the upper hand by virtue of the powers conferred on it by the state. In this way, normal competition is destroyed and economic development suffers.

4. State organs running a business are prone to neglecting their duty. While the Constitution and relevant organic laws spell out the responsibilities of all state organs, the only responsibility of their workers is to carry out wholeheartedly the statutory functions of their agencies and be devoted to their work. The profit-making activities of state organs and their workers inevitably distract them from their regular duties and may preoccupy them to such an extent that they will completely neglect their regular jobs. The resultant losses for the state and the people will be incalculable.

5. In going into business, state organs and their workers run a greater risk of losing their detachment which they need to carry out their duties properly. At this stage in our nation's development, conflicts still exist between the interests of the state and those of collectives and individuals. State organs represent the general interest of the people and society. In the name of the entire people and society at large, state organs oversee society and reconcile the conflicts between individuals, between individuals and collectives, between collectives, between collectives and the state, and between individuals and the state. To function effectively, state organs must stay above these conflicts in the same way that the referee in the football field must detach himself from either team in a match. Detachment is essential to the impartiality of state organs in conflict management. When a state organ or its personnel invests in an enterprise, it will certainly lose its detachment and hence its ability to fulfill its public charge. For instance, one of the key functions of an organ in business management is to supervise business and

industrial activities and correct any illegal operations. If it goes into business itself, how can it police its own actions? In short, once a state organ involves itself in production and other business activities subject to state regulation, it must part company with that freedom from prejudice and partiality so crucial to the execution of its tasks.

6. The people will more easily become distrustful of the state. When a state organ or its personnel engages in business, it will lose its image as an overseer of the state and suffer a decline in prestige and popular trust.

It should be noted that these abuses have not been fully recognized by all workers, particularly the responsible personnel, in state organs. As a result, some localities and units have not effectively carried out the instructions by the party and the state strictly prohibiting state workers from going into business. This unhealthy trend affects, even undermines, reform and must not be treated lightly by any workers in state organs, least of all members of the party.

12581

CSO: 4005/611

NORTH REGION

PARTY SPIRIT FOR NEW PERIOD DEFINED

Hohhot DANGDE JIAOYU [PARTY EDUCATION] in Chinese No 1, 85 p 23

[Article by Lu Xianfu [4151 0341 4395]: "Cultivate Party Spirit At All Times"]

[Text] Some people say that in the new period party members no longer need to cultivate a strong party spirit or to remould themselves. If we do not correct this misunderstanding, we will end up lowering the requirements of party members and seriously weakening their fighting ability.

The party spirit of members of the Communist Party is the concentrated embodiment of the class nature of the the proletariat, the feature which distinguishes our party from all other parties. It is a requirement for every genuinely qualified party member. This requirement applies as much now, when we are the ruling party, as when we were an underground party. But the party spirit of an individual member does not spring forth on its own, but must be continuously and painstakingly cultivated and tempered through revolutionary practice and by accepting the party's education. Party spirit is the result of prolonged self-education and self-remoulding. Moreover, its cultivation is not a one-shot affair, but an ongoing process which involves ceaseless learning and reform and makes no allowance for momentary lapses. There is a famous saying by Comrade Zhou Enlai, "Keep on working, learning and remoulding into your old age." This is another way of expressing the principle that Communist Party members must always work hard to improve their party spirit.

In the new historical period, we are faced with the new historical task of constructing socialist modernization. In this context, our demand that party members strengthen their party spirit assumes additional urgency and importance. First, judging by the party's present condition, many party members suffer from a weak party spirit because the legacy of 10 years of internal turmoil has not been completely eradicated. Second, many of our members lack the new knowledge and experiences which they need to deal with the brand-new task of modernization. Third, as we open up the country to the outside world and practice flexible economic policies at home, there is also intensifying corrosion by the corrupt ideas of capitalism and the vestiges of feudalism, which certain comrades fail to recognize and resist. All this requires party members to improve, not slacken, the cultivation of their party spirit in the new period. Otherwise, they cannot be truly qualified members.

Party spirit has a temporal quality. In other words, despite its basic principles which are permanent, its contents are enriched as times change and revolutionary practice develops. During the democratic revolution, the party's supreme duty was to lead the people in levelling the "three big mountains" and establishing a new China. The party spirit of Communist Party members was essentially manifested in their courageous struggle and sacrifices which the accomplishment of their task required. Today, time has entrusted to us the task of leading the people in achieving the four modernizations, so party members express their party spirit by insisting on the four basic principles and continuously doing their best for the four modernizations. Consequently, in cultivating their party spirit in the new era, party members must not only carry on the party's fine traditions, but must also develop an understanding of modernization and master the skills which it takes. More substantively, this involves:

First, a commitment to reform and a courage to innovate. We must overcome inertia, mental sloppiness, the fear of change, conventionalism, conservative ideas and the sheer force of habit. As we go in for structural economic reform and modernization, we must be adept at marrying the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism with China's realities, liberate our ideas, seek truth from facts, reform boldly and strive for breakthrough after breakthrough.

Second, equipping ourselves with the knowledge and the skills essential to modernization. A new technological revolution is raging today, engulfing the world in a "battle of the brains." To be part of the vanguard for the four modernizations, a member must learn and grasp modern scientific knowledge diligently and persistently, with a high degree of revolutionary motivation. He should aim to be an expert in his field.

Third, resisting the corrosion of capitalist ideas. The "Decisions of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Concerning Structural Economic Reform" states clearly, "The more flexible we make our economy and enterprises, the more alert we must be to the corrosion of capitalist ideas, the more attention we must devote to overcoming the corrupt phenomenon of abusing public authority for private gains, and the more we must strengthen party values and party discipline, and perfect and preserve a healthy, correct political life inside the party." Comrade Chen Yun pointed out recently, "There is no question of 'relaxing' the principles of party spirit and party discipline. Reform cannot succeed in the absence of sound party values." This tells us that the more we go in for economic reform, the greater the need to strengthen party spirit. Every member must work hard to raise communist consciousness, bear in mind at all times the goal for serving the people, and alert ourselves to and resist the unhealthy tendencies that have arisen in the new circumstances.

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CSO: 4005/611

NORTH REGION

RECRUITMENT OF NEW PARTY MEMBERS AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 2, 13 Feb 85
pp 9-11

[Article by Beijing University CPC Committee: "Do a Good Job in Developing Party Members Among University Students"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC committee of our school, in accordance with the spirit of the related guidance of the CPC Central Department of Organization and the Beijing municipal CPC committee and simultaneously with the universal strengthening of the students' ideological-political education, closely grasped the work of developing party members among university students and research students so that the number of party member university students and research students will continue to grow. During the 5 and 1/2 years between 1979 and the summer vacation of 1984, 741 students were recruited into the party. Up to the summer vacation of 1984, there were 1,001 party members or 9.5 percent among the 10,424 students in the entire school. Of the student party members we have developed these years, one-third of them are "three-good" students, and 30 percent of them were admitted into graduate schools. They are the backbone at study and work in school, and not a few hold the job of party, youth corps or student union cadres. Their performance after graduation has generally been rather good, and some of them have won the commendations of their parent units.

During the recent years we have mainly done the work in the following areas in developing party members among students.

1. Raise the Recognition of the Importance and the Urgency of Developing Party Members Among University Students and Grasp This Work As a Key Strategic Task

Since the restoration of the system of entrance examinations for university admission in 1977, the students admitted during the first year were rather old, because of the large number of intellectual youths and employed youths and because the number of party members was proportionately greater. In 1980, however, an absolute majority of the freshman class graduated from high school in that year; their age was younger, and the number of party members dropped sharply. This phenomenon was noted in a timely manner by the

school CPC committee, which considered the small number of party members as unfavorable to strengthening the political ideology work of students and also unfavorable to cultivating red and expert talents for the construction of the four modernizations. The CPC committee therefore suggested strengthening the work of developing party members among university students, paying attention to recruiting into the party those splendid students who insisted on the four fundamental principles and who underwent an overall development in moral, knowledge and physical culture, in order to change the situation where backbone students were too few. Later on, against the question that insufficient attention has been paid by the CPC committee of some departments and party members to developing party members among students who complain of not having sufficient time to tackle the tremendous amount of work in developing new party members, or of students being too young to be tested in a peaceful study environment for development, or of some students not daring to be developed, since the heavy capitalist influence they had was likely to cause problems or of the students not applying themselves and thus having no way to develop), we organized all the cadres and party members of the whole school to study conscientiously the related guidance from the CPC Central Committee and the municipal CPC committee to make everyone realize that this generation of university students is in time for the country's socialist modernization construction, that all the war fronts were urgently in need of red and expert talent and that some of them will occupy leadership posts in the future. Therefore, strengthening the work of developing party members among university students means not only the need to strengthen the political ideology work in the schools but also the need to engage in the four modernizations construction and cultivate the successors of the revolutionary enterprise. At the same time the situation of the students was analyzed. Most of the students admitted into our school were the best in their studies, the proportion of youth corps members was higher than 90 percent, a considerable number of them were "three-good" students and brilliant class cadres and not a few of them had applied for party membership. All also recognized that the flexibility of youths was great; only if we strengthened ideological education work, their consciousness could be heightened and the capitalist class influence on them could be conquered. We must consequently employ a high degree of revolutionary responsibility to cultivate them intensively and train them strictly so that more of them will become advanced proletarian students and staunch Marxists.

2. The Leadership Has Taken the Lead in Personally Grasping the Cultivation and Education of Positive Elements

The first task was to do a good job in operating the party class. First, the CPC committee leadership, the secretary and the deputy secretary of the CPC committees of the departments took the lead in lecturing on the positive elements of the party class. The contents of the party class paid attention to the ideological reality of the students and also, in a rather systematical way, discussed in theoretical principles the nature, task, position and role of the party, the party's principle of democratic centralism, the sense of responsibility to the party, the self-cultivation of party spirit, the qualifications of party members, the law that communism will win and the way to struggle for admission into the party. After lectures, various CPC general

branches would arrange discussion meetings for the students. Through the systematic explanation that linked theory with reality, comparatively good results were achieved. The secretary of the department's CPC general branch and the secretary of the directly subordinate party branch also focused on lecturing the party class on the positive elements of their respective departments. The party class took on various forms in making the party's basic education in knowledge more penetrating and meticulous.

The next task was to organize party member cadres and teachers to carry out the cultivation education of the student's positive elements. Since a few years ago, we have invited old party members to talk of the tradition of revolution, old professors and new party members to talk of their own understanding of the party and of the comparison between the two social systems and the reason of their making Communist Party membership their political destination after decades of struggle, brilliant party member teachers to talk of their not forgetting communist beliefs under adverse circumstances and brilliant party member students to talk of the course in the ripening of their own ideology. All these have reaped comparatively good results.

The second thing was to establish the system of liaison persons. Party member class chiefs, political assistants and party member students, in a division of labor, contacted positive student elements regularly, talked to them intimately, affirmed their accomplishments and pointed out their shortcomings; at the same time, against the fear of positive elements that party membership might jeopardize their studies and their refusal to accept the development of others, they did penetrating and meticulous ideological work in correcting their motivation and strengthening their confidence.

The third task was to give positive elements appropriate social work and to recruit them to attend the swearing-in ceremony of new party members and party branch meetings to develop new party members. Their participation was welcomed even though they did not apply.

3. Grasp the Standard of Party Members and Insure the Quality of Party Members

On the basis of cultivating positive elements, the targets of development should be conscientiously selected. For those listed as targets, we should first pay attention to the overall appraisal of their consciousness of communism, ideological quality and work manifestation and also understand their political attitude since the Third Plenum. For the older ones we should investigate their performance on the few key links during "the cultural revolution." In substantive work, we should pay attention to the following points: the first is to observe the intrinsic quality and the main trend, and we do not demand perfection. During their period of growth, youths have little experience, have seen very little of the world and as such inevitably do not speak or act in an appropriate way. Against this situation we are not fastidious. The second point is a correct recognition of their academic accomplishments, and we do not let their average accomplishments in studies or incidental academic failures affect their application for party

membership. A student's accomplishment is decided by various subjective and objective factors. Therefore, we insist on an overall appraisal and do not use academic accomplishment as the premise for admission into the party. For those students who perform well in all aspects except in studies, we try to help them catch up. The third point is to encourage the boldness of the students in making suggestions, and we do not consider them as arrogant. Young students generally have a dashing spirit and are bold in expressing their opinions, including criticism against the ideology and deeds they do not consider right. Naturally there are times when their opinions are not appropriate. We cherish their dashing spirit for improvement, but at the same time point out their drawbacks. The fourth point is a correct treatment of the question of the students' family and social relations. Since the age of students is rather young, the key is their own manifestation, although their personal history, family background and closely linked social relations are investigated and understood. If key members of their family or closely linked social relations have serious political and economic problems after "the cultural revolution" or the disintegration of "the gang of four," we require the students' knowledge and actions to make a clean break with them. We have, since a few years ago, insisted on using the standard of party members in the overall appraisal of our targets of development, and at the same time we insist on a substantive analysis of each of the development targets on continuing to conquer "the leftist" influence and prejudice, on recruiting one as soon as one ripens and on insuring in this way the quality of new party members.

4. Do a Good Job in the Construction of the Student Party Branch and the Enhancement of the Strength of Organization

While we grasp the recognition of the cultivation of positive elements at the source in developing university students into the party, we enhance the strength of organization to implement organization work.

First of all, student party branches have been established in accordance with the distribution situation of student party members. At present, the following three modes have been adopted in establishing student party branches: (1) if student party members are numerous, the party branch is organized by all students; (2) if student party members are few, the party branch is organized by party member teachers who are concurrently class leaders together with student party members; and (3) where there are no student party members, the party branch is organized by party member teachers who are concurrently class leaders. These party branches have the same tasks as other grassroots-level party branches, but their key work is to launch political ideology work among students and to develop party members. To strengthen the work of student party branches, the members of the party's general branch committee of the chemistry department, international politics department and economics department separately went to help substantially in all party branches. In this way, there is an organizational guarantee of the cultivation, education, appraisal and development work of positive elements.

Next is the trial implementation of the organization officer system. In the year before last, there was not a single party member among the new

students in the department of chemistry. In its determination to change the situation of too few party members among students, the CPC general branch of the department decided to appoint as organization officers seven comrades who were strong in party spirit, had a good operational attitude and were experienced in basic-stratum party work. Their task has been to help the student party branch do a good job in cultivating and educating positive elements and to strengthen the party construction among students. They have three substantive duties: the first is to participate in the students' party class study cell to guide the studies in that cell and be responsible for giving the lectures; the second is to have routine heart-to-heart chats with students who have applied for party membership; the third is to coordinate with the student party branch in determining the targets of development and establishing regular relations with them in carrying out routine cultivation and appraisal. Students reflected that this measure was good, since the organization was able to understand their ideology in a timely way and to provide them with concern and assistance, the students felt the warmth and their confidence to advance was enhanced. The student party branch also felt that it was able to grasp more fully the situation of students and to select more accurately the targets of development; in this way favorable conditions were created for doing good development work.

The organization department of our CPC committee also concentrated energy in grasping well the party's development work. The organization department issues timely reports to the CPC committee on the status of developing party members among students, suggests opinions on strengthening the work and basically realizes the holding of organization work meetings at the beginning of each semester to transmit to the party's general branch the spirit of the related guidance from the upper level, the brief summing up of the work in the previous semester, the planning on the task of the current semester and, in the middle of a semester, the organization of strength, the supervision of inspection, the discovery of new experience and the timely organization of interchanges.

Although our school has done some work and achieved considerable results in the development of party members among university students in these years, there still exist many problems and questions. One is insufficient manpower. The number of full-time political work cadres is too few while the teachers who are concurrently class leaders cannot put in enough energy. Another problem is the imbalance of development among all departments. Generally, the number of party members and positive elements is more in the department of arts than in the department of science. In the future, we must adopt conscientious measures to bring into full play the role of the organization department, the student work department and the youth corps committee in order that a good job of developing party members among university students may be done.

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CSO: 4005/666

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

ADULT EDUCATION REACHES MILLION PEOPLE--Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--More than one million people are taking adult education courses in Beijing, a city with a population of 9.45 million, an official said here today. The present figure of 1.08 million is two point five times that in 1979 when Beijing began to restore its adult education system after the ultra-left turmoil from 1966 to 1976, said Qu Wenge, deputy office director of the capital's Adult Education Bureau. The courses, either spare or full time, range from middle school and special or technical secondary school to the college level, Qu added. Students taking college courses account for more than 10 percent of the total. Almost 4,000 people are taking primary school courses, he said. More than 150,000 young people are taking middle school courses to make up for their inadequate schooling during the cultural revolution. The city has 990,000 young people in the city who need to retake middle school courses and 650,000 of them have already completed these courses, the official said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 8 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/175

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU GOVERNOR VISITS GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW081943 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Provincial, prefectural, and county organs in Gansu Province have changed their leadership styles. In the past 2 weeks, more than 1,000 cadres have gone to villages, plants, and shops to offer services to and work out ideas for the grassroots units, pass on information to them, and solve their practical problems.

In the course of party consolidation, the Gansu Provincial Party Committee asked organs at all levels to be good servants to the grassroots units, instead of acting like bossy mothers-in-law. Leading comrades should take the lead and set good examples in this respect.

Chen Guangyi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, has visited seven large enterprises. The Lanzhou electrical machinery plant's products sold well, but it experienced insufficient production capacity. Chen Guangyi suggested that they put an advertisement in the paper and hold a trade fair for dispersing their products to other enterprises having processing capacity. The plant's leadership accepted this suggestion with pleasure.

Gansu experienced drought during the last winter-spring period. Two vice governors led more than 200 cadres of the agricultural departments and bureaus to various places to help in the antidrought production activities. In the northern part of Dingxi Prefecture, they found more than 100,000 mu of cultivated land left untilled. Cadres who went to the grassroots units immediately decided to increase the supply of diesel oil to this area and to use machines to pump river water for irrigation. Leading cadres in the industrial and commercial departments and bureaus have also concentrated on investigating the new situation in the course of reform, and have taken measures to help grassroots units distinguish between enlivening the economy and engaging in new unhealthy practices, thereby promoting the sound development of urban economic reform.

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG ADOPTS MEASURES TO IMPROVE LEADERSHIP STYLE

HK280931 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] In order to implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification as well as its standards for political activities within the party, to improve the work style of leadership and overcome bureaucratism, to improve efficiency, to make the work of the regional CPC committee conform better to the entirely new situation which has developed following the economic structural reform, and to accomplish the great task of developing and building the region, the regional CPC committee has recently formulated regulations on improving its work style of leadership.

The regulations include 10 points:

First, we should uphold the four basic principles, and implement unswervingly the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We should consciously be highly in keeping with the political and ideological requirements of the CPC Central Committee. We should further emancipate our mind, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of being bold in making innovations and conducting reforms, eliminate leftist influence, and strive to achieve the general task and general goal put forward by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

Second, we should uphold the practice of seeking truth from facts and do well in investigations. Standing committees must make an effort to free themselves from numerous documents and meetings. In connection with the recent instructions of central leading comrades which call on leading cadres at all levels to personally take part in the units' reform work and to gain practical experience, the cadres should go down to the forefront to conduct investigations and to guide the work. They should grasp the new situation, find solutions to new problems, and constantly sum up new experience. Taking into consideration the region's actual conditions, they should strive to closely integrate their work with the party's line, principles, and policies, as well as the actual conditions of the central authorities. Thus, we can ensure a smooth accomplishment of the region's work in various areas.

Third, we should carry democracy forward and uphold democratic centralism. We should seriously implement the division of labor system with individual responsibility, which is under the collective leadership. All major issues should be handled by standing committee meetings in a collective way. The competent leadership should grasp in a bold and serious way the work with individual responsibility. We should know how to conduct elections and supervise our own profession but avoid disputing over trifles and ignoring the major issues.

Fourth, we should carry forward the fine tradition of maintaining close contacts with the masses, and uphold the mass line. We should really trust and depend on the majority of nationality cadres and masses. We should unite all the forces that can be united, so that they will wholeheartedly seek benefits for the region's people of various nationalities. We should establish a system in which standing committee members alternate in handling people's visits and letters.

Fifth, we should uphold the separation of party administration from government supervision, and give full play to the functions of Beijing people's government. The main functions of the regional CPC committee standing committee are to ensure the implementation of the CPC Central Committee's line, principles and policies, to study specific policies and measures for the implementation, to examine and supervise the implementation of policies, to discuss and decide on major issues which concern the overall situation and general tendency, to supervise in a centralized way the selection and assessment of cadres, to do well in building the third echelon, to strengthen the ideological and political work for the cadres and masses and fully mobilize the initiative of various areas, and to ensure the achievement of the general task and general goal. On major issues concerning economic work and the work of government, the regional CPC committee should make a decision while the government should be responsible for its implementation. The people's government should carry out the work in an effective way. All departments under the people's government should really shoulder the responsibility of their work, and give play to their functions.

Sixth, we should reduce the frequency of meetings and the number of documents. The standing committee should hold a meeting once a week. This meeting should mainly focus on such major issues as regulations, measures, and policies concerning economic construction and other work, as well as the appointment and dismissal of cadres. In addition, the secretary concerned or the standing committee should convene a meeting for the standing committee office on discussing issues concerning specific work. Both the standing committee meeting and the meeting for the standing committee office must be fully prepared, so that they will be concluded within a short time but still solve problems with improved quality and efficiency. The regional CPC committee should greatly reduce the amount of documents, and stop issuing documents which are not necessary. We should issue the necessary documents in a concise way. Generally speaking, we should not issue documents on remarks of leading comrades. The regional leadership will generally not attend meetings held by departmental

leadership. Only the leaders concerned will attend meetings which are held in the light of special circumstances. The secretary-general or the office will arrange in a centralized way the major activities and meetings which are attended by secretaries and standing committee members. All departments should carry out their functions and shoulder their responsibilities.

Seventh, we should uphold a studying system for standing committees. We should seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, important central documents, as well as important remarks, articles, and works of central leading comrades.

Eighth, standing committees should hold a regular organizational activity once every 6 months. The standing committee members should exchange views among themselves, as well as conduct criticism and self-criticism so as to strengthen general unity. In the capacity of party members, the secretaries and standing committee members should take part in the activities organized by the party branches to which they are attached.

Ninth, we should strictly implement the party's standards, and play an exemplary role when enforcing the party discipline, regulations, and rules. We should take the lead in correcting and checking malpractices, and prohibit the practice of taking advantage of office for personal gain. When going down to the grassroots level, leading comrades should not indulge in such special treatment as grand receptions and send-offs or banquets. Neither are they allowed to use public funds for purchasing native products and specialities. Receipts for their travel and meal expenses should be reimbursed in accordance to the regulations.

Tenth, the activities of regional party and government leading comrades should generally neither be reported in the list of participants nor be televised, except on the occasion of National Day, May Day, congresses, meetings for commending outstanding workers and other important political activities. Names of leading cadres of departments, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the regional authorities should generally not be reported.

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG REDUCES SENTENCES ON REFORMED CRIMINALS

HK030304 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The intermediate court of No 1 Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps recently held meetings in 13 reform-through-labor units to reduce sentences on criminals who have rendered meritorious service. Sentences on some 1,300 criminals have been reduced and more than 1,700 criminals have been awarded the title of activists in reform through labor.

Charged with encroachment on the personal rights of others, a criminal named (Qian Yuezhong) was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment by the Putuo District People's Court in Shanghai. He was transferred to Tarim in 1983 for reforming himself through labor. The reform-through-labor cadres helped him analyze the cause of his crime and pointed out to him the bright prospects for actively reforming himself. As a result, (Qian Yuezhong) strengthened his confidence in reforming himself and decided to begin his life anew.

Once, when a nearby house of the local people caught fire, (Qian Yuezhong) led other criminals in rushing into the fire and risked their lives to heroically save the property of the masses.

On another occasion, when a cadre was dying (Qian Yuezhong) voluntarily donated blood to save the patient. In light of his consistent performance and according to the party's policies, the Intermediate Court of the No 1 Division of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps released (Qian Yuezhong) short of sentence.

CSO: 4005/767

26 April 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADER ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR STUDENTS

HK060245 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, Regional CPC Committee Secretary Janabil stressed at a regional forum on ideological and political work in institutes of higher education: Reforms in education in these schools must not weaken ideological and political work. The party organizations at all levels in the schools must pay particular attention to conducting education in communist ideology for university students and train them into young people with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

Janabil said: The institutes of higher education in our region have strengthened ideological and political work during party rectification, and have also scored a certain amount of success in education reform. However, a number of leading cadres and teachers are neglecting ideological and political work, holding that academic teaching is a hard task and ideological and political work is a soft one; they only pay attention to academic education and neglect education in morality. The practice of random issuing of bonuses and diplomas has appeared in many schools, and some teachers act as guest teachers elsewhere to an excessive degree, thus affecting teaching in the schools. Hence ideological and political work in the schools can only be strengthened, not weakened. The school party committees must put doing a good job in ideological and political work for students in an important place on their agenda.

Some schools periodically report to the students on the situation in education reforms. Some party committee secretaries and deans go among the students to listen to their views. These are very good methods. The schools must create a democratic atmosphere and ensure that the students have an outlet for their opinions, that they are heard, and that their correct views are accepted.

On the question of some students, unhappy with studying in college, wanting to leave and engage in business, Janabil said: At present we must conduct education in communist ideals for the university students. In their future studies and research, only by applying the strength of ideals to encourage themselves can they avoid wavering and retreat in the face of difficulties and setbacks.

CSO: 4005/767

NORTHWEST REGION

PROGRESS IN SHAANXI JUDICIAL WORK REVIEWED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by reporter Dai Qingshan [2983 7230 1472]: "Let 'Law' Find its Place in Social Life; Outstanding Examples of Judicial and Administrative Work in Our Province During Past 5 Years"]

[Text] At the Tenth Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, this reporter heard the good news that now socialist "legality" is gradually finding its place in the broader spheres of life and, for the reader's convenience, I would like to inform you of a few such instances - -

Eight Hundred Lawyers Plead More Than 10,000 Cases

Since the administrative and judicial organs were rehabilitated in our province during the winter of 1979, the ranks of lawyers in the system established to defend cases have been strengthened and the work they are doing has been more and more remarkable. At present, our province has 300 lawyers (evenly divided between full-time and part-time). In recent years, they have come to plead more than 14,000 criminal cases for more than 700 offices, factories, mines and other enterprises, taken up the office of legal adviser for "two households and one entity", handled more than 1,100 kinds of economic legal work and, during a 12 month period, handled meetings and discussions on international economic and technical cooperation in our province; the personnel concerned, like professors of law, lawyers, etc., formed a legal group to actively provide service on items for discussion and signature. They examined and modified 34 contracts and agreements, took part in the examination and approval of three contracts, provided legal counsel more than 400 times and did rather well at promoting progress in signing up project agreements. The role of lawyers, along with enterprise revitalization, the collectivization of town and village and the development of the individual economy will surely become larger and larger.

Turn Hostility Into Friendship

The system of mediation as practiced by the people of our country is described by foreign friends as one of "the most exceptional institutions in the Chinese judiciary system." At present, our

province has formed a network for mediation which reaches down to people at the base of society, extends to all towns, villages, factories and mines and already we have more than 34,000 grass-roots mediation organizations with 140,000 personnel. Whenever civil disputes occur, mediation personnel emerge to do their work. It is at this point the masses may go to court but may not want to make the journey, may not want to spend the money, and may eventually accept arbitration that dispels enmity, promotes conciliation and "turns hostility into friendship." According to the statistics, since 1981, altogether more than a million minor criminal cases and disputes among the people were arbitrated by relying on the grass-roots mediation organs, which prevented more than 10,000 unnatural deaths and averted a good many incidents of fighting with weapons among the masses in the collectives, damage suits, homicides and suicides that could have occurred from aggravated disputes. At the same time, all of the grass-roots mediation organs and expanded township communal judicial assistance personnel also have cooperated with the departments concerned to carry out the provisions of township agreements with the people and "residential regulations;" they have launched "five good families," "civilization courtyards," and have done a great deal of effective work in activities for young people and in assisting with education against bad deeds.

The Arena for Labor and Teaching is a Specialized School To Reform Mankind

In recent years, the judicial and administrative organs have adhered to an orientation which takes the arena of reform and education through labor as a specialized school to reform people; they conduct theatrical festivals, read reports on reform and give lectures; they prod prisoners to organize for studying culture, science and technology and set up classes divided and graded for elementary and junior middle school levels. By means of the various kinds of activities mentioned above, they have improved the sequence and raised the quality of reform. Many of those who have served out their prison terms can cite the "three proofs" (proof of completing a course on culture, proof of a technical competence and proof of discharge). Some have also acquired graduate diplomas after a great deal of reading and correspondence courses. This host of facts on transforming "prisoners" into "capable people" (for various reasons, though, we do not publish the concrete figures), has fully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system.

Publicize the Legal System So That it Strikes Root in People's Hearts

In the past few years, the more than 40,000 judicial and administrative cadre, propagandists for the legal system and spokesmen have given successively 330,000 lectures on the legal system, compiled and printed 6 million copies of propaganda

materials, run 50,000 special columns in glass-fronted billboards and put on 103 exhibits on the legal system and criminal evidence at the county level. They make use of newspaper and journal articles on the legal system to occupy the propaganda front for the legal system. The "Legal System Weekly" published by the provincial judicial department is issued in a volume of 80,000 copies, the greater number of which have been run off as propaganda pamphlets on the legal system for cities and localities. In order to make the legal system become part of our educational and cultural lives, they have strengthened literary and artistic propaganda and judicial departments cooperated with cultural departments to successively rehearse such stage plays as "Thief in the Family," "Sound of Gunfire," "A Mixture of Truth and Falsehood," the Shaanxi opera "Before the Law," and to shoot the television drama "Green Waves of the Heart." Also, in May 1983, the provincial institute of law was established which has strengthened research work in jurisprudence and which has published the periodicals "Reference Materials in Jurisprudence" and "The Law and Legal Cases," and eight books such as "Essentials on Understanding the Law for Leading Cadres," "Reform of Chinese Jurisprudence," "Research and Application of Psychology in the Legal System," "Handbook on Practical Writing in Public Security Organs, Procuratorial Organs, People's Courts and Labor," "Psychology and the Correction of Criminal Behavior," etc. By disseminating propaganda on understanding in the law, they have steadily caused the law to be popularized and to reach into all spheres of life; more and more the masses are cultivating the habit of abiding by the law and doing things in accord with the law.

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CSO: 4005/446

26 April 1985

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RECTIFICATION PROGRESS, NEW PROBLEMS NOTED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Deng Wei [4098 538] and Sheng Wu [3932 4300]: "Provincial People's Government Comprehensively Sums up Achievements Gained in Party Rectification; Organs Face Newly Emerging Phenomena"]

[Text] The provincial People's Government comprehensively summed up the achievements gained in work on party rectification by each unit and the newly emerging phenomena which these organizations face.

In party rectification, the provincial People's Government comprehensively summed up the further correction of the guiding ideology in professional work and investigation of the major problems that remain in leading groups on the basis of thoroughly negating the Great Cultural Revolution, eliminating "leftism" and destroying the old. The more than 900 suggestions put forward by the masses were put into effect after being researched one by one; every matter was accounted for and every source confirmed. According to the statistics of the seven units, the 28 rather flagrant cases of bureaucracy and use of power for private advantage already have been thoroughly investigated; the handling of half of them already is underway and the remainder are being processed.

Under the impetus of party rectification, every unit and department has improved its work-style. Six hundred and forty people from eight units in the provincial Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Shaanxi Construction Commission, etc., have taken part in going to the rural areas and to factories to do investigation and research, 104 of whom were senior level cadres from the departments and bureaus. Cadres in charge of handling provincial air defense often go down to the grass-roots level to resolve problems on the spot; by the end of November last year, engineering construction tasks in air defense were overfulfilled for the year which was an improvement upon a backward situation where plans went unfulfilled for 5 years running. Each unit is also earnestly engaged in improving intelligence and the general mood for study of specialized knowledge has increased tremendously. Party committees of departments directly under the

provincial People's Government have adopted methods for running large telecourses and vocational schools, which solved problems in the study of professional and cultural knowledge for the more than 460 cadres in the provincial People's Government system. Many of the units have implemented the policy toward intellectuals during party rectification. Five units from the provincial travel bureau, etc., have selected 40 youths who possessed high levels of expertise and culture for leadership positions, accepted eight outstanding intellectuals for entry into the party and resolved problems in urban housing for dependents and difficulties in lodging, etc., for more than 20 intellectuals.

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CSO: 4005/446

NORTHWEST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO STAND IN FOREFRONT OF REFORM

Xian SHANNXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Summary of Speech of 16 January by Comrade Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302] at Shaanxi Party Urban Organization at the Basic Level Work Conference"]

[Text] The "Resolution on Economic Reform" passed by the Third Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out that all party comrades should stand in the forefront of the current tide of reform. Economic reform in the cities depends to a great degree on the role played by urban party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of party members. Under the new circumstances, whether they stand in the forefront of reform or have the spirit of devoting themselves to reform and the four modernizations is a test of whether a CPC member is up to standard and an important indicator of whether he maintains unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. It is also an important measure of whether a CPC member really plays an exemplary vanguard role. Therefore, we must strengthen the work of party organizations at the basic level in the cities and build the ranks of party members well, to make them fit the needs of reform, stand in the forefront of reform and play the appropriate role. At present, the following tasks should be stressed:

1. Organize party members to earnestly study and understand profoundly the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to consciously maintain unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. The resolution on economic reform passed by the Third Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a historically significant document. The "Resolution" is based on the principle of integrating the fundamental tenets of Marxism with actual conditions in China. It expounds on the necessity and urgency of speeding up the entire economic reform by focusing on the cities and stipulates the orientation, nature, tasks and all basic general and specific policies for reform. It is the great program for guiding China's economic reform and promoting the socialist modernization drive. It provides clear Marxist-Leninist answers for several questions raised about theory and practice over a long period of the socialist drive and develops Marxist political economy and scientific socialism. Studying the "Resolution" is an important task of inner-party ideology-building from now on.

We must bear in mind all that has followed the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because the thinking of those comrades who do not earnestly study or understand profoundly the spirit of the documents will not keep pace with the circumstances, they will not deeply understand the line, principles and policies of the party and they will not implement the lessons learned. Conduct training courses, study meetings, discussions and theory study meetings for party members and organize the broad masses of party members to earnestly study the "Resolution" and understand the spirit of the "Resolution" comprehensively. Through study, the broad masses of party members will understand profoundly that the basic goals of economic reform are to establish a lively, distinctively Chinese socialist economy, full of vitality, and to promote the development of the production forces of society. Our economic reform has been brought forth on the basis of having fully investigated practical experience in China and abroad and tests conducted at selected points. It reflects the inherent demands of a socialist modernization drive and the correctness of the Central Committee's line, principles and policies on economic reform and it accords with China's national conditions. Through their own work, party organizations at all levels must firmly establish faith in the certain success of the reform among the broad masses of party members, to make them carry out the reform enthusiastically, charge forward with the great tide of reform and fully play the exemplary vanguard role.

2. Further eliminate the old "leftism" and clear out all obstructions harmful to reform. In a certain sense, reform is a profound revolution and will necessarily encounter all manner of obstruction. In Shaanxi, the principal ideological obstructions are "leftist" influences and conservative thinking. Since the Third Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have done a great deal of work on eliminating "leftist" ideological influences, but as "leftist" ideology existed within the party for a long time, to which is added Shaanxi's geographical position and long-time natural economic outlook, it is due to this and the attendant small-scale peasant economic thinking and feudal patriarchal viewpoint that our every reform meets with these obstructions of "leftist" ideology and conservative, backward thinking. A majority of the ranks of our party members were recruited during high tide periods of "leftism" and were brought up in a closed-door environment. Therefore, we must never underestimate these two influences. From now on, we must step up the pace of reform, stride forward and not fail to thoroughly eliminate the old "leftism" and thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution. Otherwise, we cannot make progress.

China's economic reform is a road that no one has walked before, with no fixed and ready-made formula to follow, which requires that we have enough courage and daring, take the initiative, have the fighting spirit to make progress and dare to break new paths, never passively following the beaten path. During the reform, we

should integrate revolutionary ardor with the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. We should be skilled at discovering the masses' creativity, promptly summing up and spreading around the advanced experiences of reform and commending new people and events of the reform. Reform cannot be smooth sailing and when reform reveals faults, we should not be surprised and alarmed and let our enthusiasm for reform be dampened, but we should continue to analyze conscientiously, look at the main trend and larger orientation and summarize and learn the lessons of experience, in order to continue to advance.

3. Educate party members to serve the people wholeheartedly, to take the overall situation into account, have the cardinal principles in mind and resolutely subordinate themselves to the needs of reform. Our party is the vanguard of the proletariat and from the day it was established its basic purpose has been wholeheartedly serving the people. One of the necessary basic conditions of a CPC member is wholeheartedly serving the people and supporting the interests of the party and the people above all else. In the present stage, successful handling of the reform and guaranteeing the smooth progress of the four modernizations drive is the biggest political affair of the whole party; it is the overall situation and where the fundamental interests of the people and the party lie. To see whether or not a party member wholeheartedly serves the people, look at whether he can take the overall reform situation into account, subordinate himself to the needs of the reform, and devote himself to the reform and the four modernizations. We must educate party members to cast away all selfish, distracting thoughts, to take the overall situation into account and have the cardinal principles in mind, resolutely subordinate themselves to the needs of reform and act as a promoter of reform, never setting up obstacles to reform. During the reform, a small number of comrades will not unify their thinking, will grumble and even spread their discontent because it disturbs certain of their own interests, which is not compatible with the principle of the party spirit of CPC members.

At present, under the new conditions of the reform, new incorrect workstyles of profiting from one's position have also been revealed. This problem should draw the special vigilance of leading cadres of the party at all levels. We should call attention to these comrades newly engaged in dishonest practices and never permit them to destroy the reform or harm the fundamental interests of the people and the party. We must strictly enforce party policy, strictly observe party discipline and national law and not force up commodity prices at will. Leading party cadres should not concurrently hold several management or advisory positions with jointly owned or individual industrial commercial corporations and they should not allow comrades from their organization or their own family members to start "briefcase corporations" by illegally buying up scarce goods and seeking exorbitant profits. They should not engage in graft, take bribes or squand-

er state or collective funds. In order to guarantee the smooth progress of the reform, we must adopt decisive measures toward available loopholes and problems that could wreck the reform. We should not be softhearted or overlenient, but should take disciplinary measures and administer punishment. We should enforce the law and punish in accord with the law.

4. Rigorously enforce party activities and strengthen party discipline. Rigorously enforcing party activities and strengthening party discipline are important guarantees of unifying party ideology and keeping in step. In the years of revolutionary struggle, the party relied on the victories it gained one by one. Today, as we carry out a great reform, we must strictly enforce party activities and strengthen party discipline in the same way. Only in this way can we guarantee the smooth progress of the reform. We must teach party members to unify breaking through old conventions with observing party discipline. Enterprise management may be lax, but party discipline not only never should be, but must be strengthened. Every party member should serve as a model of observing party discipline and engage in resolute struggle with all who violate the law and discipline to take advantage of the reform or get rich on it. In addition, we must pay particular attention to preventing any kind of tendency to try to weaken or break away from party leadership.

Economic reform raises many new problems in party activities. Particularly after implementing the contract responsibility system, the time, content and form of party activities should not follow the patterns of the past. Looking at the setup of basic level party organizations, some have such problems as the accounting units pay too little, how party organizations are set up, which organizations to set up, how to manage party members among individual households and jointly owned households, whether to set up a branch when there are more than three party members in a jointly owned industrial or commercial household and how the party members in these units should play an exemplary vanguard role. With regard to these problems, we hope that party organizations at all levels will, on the basis of investigation and study, boldly create fresh experience appropriate to the demands of the reform, in line with the principles of strict enforcement of party activities, helping party members play the exemplary vanguard role and facilitating education and management of party members.

12534

CSO: 4005/541

NORTHWEST REGION

REFORM MEASURES FOR SHAANXI HIGHER EDUCATION PROPOSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIACYU BAO in Chinese 1 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Wang Jianxiang [3769 1696 4382]: "Shaanxi Provincial People's Government Approves Six Proposals by the Shaanxi Province Higher Education Bureau To Reform Higher Education"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial People's Government recently approved six proposals by the provincial Higher Education Bureau for the reform of higher education and required that they be implemented in every locale, department and institution of higher education in the province.

Pursue actively more administrative levels, more standards and more diversity in modes of running schools. Existing schools should tap latent capabilities, more urgently needed short-term specialized courses should be set up in the province, geared to the needs of local student enrollment and assignments and the province should provide funds to subsidize schools on the basis of student enrollment. The province should subsidize capital construction funds for local institutions of higher education set up by universities under the aegis of the central authorities. All students who have the means should attend day school, while boarding students should receive discretionary funds for boarding. Support should be given to any locale or unit that builds student lodging in the vicinity of a school. Establish a provincial testing commission with responsibility for such work as admissions testing, self-study testing and examinations of records of formal schooling for schools run by the people.

Reform higher level normal school education. To fit the requirements of organizational reform in secondary school education, provincial and local normal schools' administration orientation, training goals, establishment of specialized subjects and courses and teaching management should undergo investigation and study and they should actively carry out the necessary readjustments and reform. Aside from raising the emphasis on the specialized subjects part of the overall plan throughout the province, more specialized courses should be added as educational components and links of the applied subjects and more vocational-technical normal school specialized courses should be set up. Science, engineering, agriculture and medical schools with the means should also

set up vocational-technical normal school specialized courses or teachers classes. They could also send selected graduates to educational institutions for refresher courses in pedagogical curricula, after which they could teach in vocational middle schools.

Actively engage in reform of management of institutions of higher education. Every institution of higher education should try to have a set number of staff members and gradually make the compositional proportions of the different types of personnel relatively equitable. Parameters of responsibility and requirements should be made clear for teachers and personnel, responsibility systems established, a rigorous system of testing carried out and test results should be heavily relied upon for promotions, raises in rank and awards. Allotment of bonuses should be suited to the school's conditions and reflect the principle of more gain for more work. Institutions whose source of income is a relatively fixed fund could, with approval, try out job subsidies. Schools that plan to give additional annual income of one month's wages per capita should grant bonuses according to classification. Schools that have the authority to appraise and decide within the establishment should determine the organizational setup and personnel distribution in their school, engage teachers, staff and workers and set the movement of personnel through the provincial institutions of higher education along rational directions.

Conscientiously reform the realm of teaching. At present, actively engage in trial reforms in remaking some of the old specialized courses, gradually establishing a new group of specialized courses, opening up the specifications for specialized subjects, readjusting curriculum organization, increasing elective courses, revamping course content, reducing class hours, strengthening links to practice and improving teaching methods and testing methods, in order to raise the quality of education. Schools with the means can try out the credit system and elimination system and carry out test spot reforms in such areas as student status management and granting of stipends and scholarships. Relatively important test spot reforms should be examined and verified for the record by the responsible departments.

Reform the management of scientific research. Scientific research in institutions of higher education should conscientiously carry out a strategic policy geared to the economic drive and, under the requisite of pledging to teach and fulfill national tasks in scientific research, enthusiastically undertake all scientific research assignments and work hard to make contributions to the vigorous development of Shaanxi. The institutions of higher education should actively develop different forms of joint research and development centers, organize cooperative task teams and foster local enterprise development. Establish provincial higher institution science and technology service centers to develop cooperation in science and technology, dissemination of

results, consultation services and personnel training and to carry out work in bridge-building, organization and coordination. The relevant departments of the provincial government could contribute a certain amount of foreign exchange, to support the higher institutions with imported instruments and equipment and improve scientific research methods. Of the income of higher institutions engaged in scientific research and science and technology services, 60 percent could be used for the school's development fund, 20 percent for the school's collective welfare and 20 percent for rewards and bonuses for individuals. The method of implementation would be worked out by the schools and sent to the responsible departments to be examined and verified for the record.

Reform logistics management work. Sum up and spread around the experiences of the institutions of higher education in the trial semi-commercialization of the dining rooms. Choose one or two logistics corporations that have been tested in institutions of higher education and gradually let the service corporation contract for things from domestic to technological rear-services, gradually allowing them management on their own initiative, independent business accounting and sole responsibility for profits and losses.

Funds for the province's institutions of higher education will be allocated each year on the basis of the set number of personnel being checked and ratified. They will be assigned for use, to economize on what is turned over to the schools.

12534

CSO: 4005/541

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI OUTSTANDING YOUNG WORKERS--A Shaanxi provincial gathering of outstanding young workers was convened in Xian on 3 April. In the afternoon, over 7,000 delegates from all fronts assembled in the provincial gymnasium to attend the gathering, sponsored by the provincial CYL committee. (Li Bingwu), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a speech. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian attended and spoke. Also present were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC, and discipline inspection commission Li Xipu, Mou Lingsheng, Bai Wenhua, Li Lianbi, Xu Shanlin, Lu Jianren, and (Qiao Hongzhang), and responsible comrades of departments concerned in 20 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. [Excerpts] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85]

XINJIANG OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT NPC SESSION--According to a report by this station's reporter, Tomur Dawamat, deputy from Xinjiang and secretary of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Party Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress, said at a group session: The economic situation in Xinjiang has become better each year. Last year Xinjiang made three economic breakthroughs; namely, total industrial and agricultural output value exceeded 10 billion yuan, grain output exceeded 10 billion jin, and financial income exceeded 100 million yuan. The industrial enterprises' output value within the budget increased by 11 percent, profits turned over to the state increased by 62 percent, and economic results were enhanced markedly. Before the present NPC meeting convened, I visited some families of the masses. (Lejiehu Seyiti) of a specialized grape-growing household of (Wuxin) Production Brigade in Turpan city made an income of over 20,000 yuan last year from an 11-mu grape garden he contracted. He told me he had never lived so well in his 50 years of life. There are many more households like that in Xinjiang. During my visit, I witnessed the great change that had taken place in the life of the people in the border area and the lofty prestige of the party's policies among the masses. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 29 Mar 85]

CSO: 4005/767

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MEMBERSHIP IN TABLE TENNIS BODY--Gothenburg, Sweden, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The membership of the Chinese Taipei Table Tennis Association has been approved by the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) at its congress now being held here. This was announced by the ITTF's Asian Vice President Xu Yinsheng in an interview with XINHUA today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 2 Apr 85]

TAIPEI ATHLETE INTERVIEWED--The Chinese Taipei men's and women's table tennis teams performed very well during their debut at the 38th World Table Tennis Championships [WITC]. The two teams scored successive wins at the men's and women's team category-two matches, qualifying for category-one in future matches and attracting the attention of table tennis experts and teams from various countries and regions. I interviewed Chang Hsiu-yu, a member of the Chinese Taipei women's team. She said: I am very glad to attend the world championships. I hope to have an opportunity to compete with players from the mainland and learn from them. [Excerpts] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Apr 85]

CSO: 4005/770

TAIWAN

PREMIER YU ADDRESSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY SESSION

OW081337 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 8 Apr (CNA)--The sixth board meeting of the Executive Yuan's advisers for science and technology opened here Monday morning. Presiding over the opening session of the meeting, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said the Republic of China must build in Taiwan "a technology-oriented society as soon as possible," adding that "the government is firmly committed to reach this goal in a most effective way and with all deliberate speed."

He said the ROC Government's policy for science and technology development must be "as aggressive and forward looking as possible." "Yet," he added, "it must also be feasible and applicable. Therefore, it must strike a delicate balance."

The premier pointed out that the ROC is a small country with little natural resources and only a beginner's exposure to modern technology. The planning process, therefore, "is more important than usual." Yu said the responsibility for policy-making in this regard rests with the government. But he asked the advisers to "tell us the opportunities to grasp and the pitfalls to avoid as we go along."

The board meeting will last through Friday. Seven foreign advisers are attending the annual meeting. They are Dr F. Seitz, Dr P. Aigrain, Dr J.M. Pettit, Dr I.L. Bennett, Dr S.H. Wittwer, Dr K.G. McKay and Mr Bog O. Evans.

This afternoon the advisers will call on Economics Minister T.H. Lee and discuss managerial personnel training program, promotion of R/D activities and long-term science and technology development program.

The meeting will break up into six panel discussions Tuesday. Premier Yu will again present at the closing session on Thursday when the advisers will submit the recommendations from the various panels. The panels are: general policy and basic sciences, manpower training, public health and environment, agriculture, telecommunications electronics and information industry.

Text of Speech

Full text of Premier Yu's speech at the opening session follows:

It is a great pleasure for me to meet you as a group for the first time. Many of you have worked with my government for a number of years, and know the aspirations of our people as well as the constraints of our society quite well. While there is a clear consensus that we must build here a technology-oriented society as soon as possible, the government is firmly committed to reach this goal in a most effective way and with all deliberate speed. We know your experience, wisdom and expertise will help us to shorten the process of development a great deal. As friends of the Republic of China, you are here to help, and your time is not compensated in an ordinary way. Our people have high expectations in your advices and suggestions, and I hope you will take such expectations as extraordinary rewards. Like my predecessor, Premier Sun, I have assigned the key personnel in my administration to work as your counterparts, under the coordination of Dr K.T. Li, minister without portfolio, and Dr Chen Li-an, chairman of the National Science Council. It is therefore incumbent on me to spell out what is expected of you, both individually and as a group, before you carry out your next round of work.

The Board of Advisors for Science and Technology was conceived under the science and technology development program. Your foremost mission, I would like to point out, is to help us to form an appropriate strategy to reach our goal of science and technology development. This should be instilled into our national policy. The policy must be as aggressive and forward looking as possible, yet it must also be feasible and practicable. Therefore it must strike a delicate balance. I hardly need to point out that the Republic of China, with all her 36,000 square kilometers of land area and her 19,000,000 people, is a small country, without much natural endowment of resources and with only a beginner's exposure to modern technology. The planning process is more important than usual. We must learn how to be selective, yet not to leave out components that will be important in the future. We must make heavy investments, yet must avoid premature investments for grandeur. We will make mistakes, but it is more important that we know how to amend for the mistakes. Above all, we must be ready to make adjustments. The responsibility for policy making squarely rests with the government, but we hope you will tell us the opportunities to grasp and the pitfalls to avoid as we go along.

Strategic Technologies

The story of the eight technologies selected by the government as of strategic importance provides a case in point. Both information science and telecommunications were selected as strategic areas for concentrated development. Yet it was you, and especially Dr Evans and Dr McKay, who point out to us that the two are complimentary and should be implemented in a manner that is mutually supportive. Two technical review boards [TRB] were established for the computer group and the telecommunications group.

At the promoting of Dr Evans and Dr McKay, the two TRB's are having joint sessions now before the board meeting, I am sure this interface will go a long way to assure the success of both groups.

The electro-optics group and the biotechnology group, two other areas identified by us as strategic technologies, represent a slightly different example. These two areas were identified at a time when we know we did not have a critical mass of manpower at home but a lot of them worked abroad and therefore the work has to proceed differently while we have succeeded to attract more experts to come back, we have to strengthen our training and research program at home. In biotechnology, we realized this from the beginning the manpower issue [as received], and we wanted to build up linkage between the upstream research and the downstream industries. The Development Center for Biotechnology was formed last year, and we made the National Science Council the supervisory agency as the council was also busy with investments in the upstream institutions. The Development Center for Biotechnology was therefore instructed to make their report to Dr Seitz and Dr Aigrain's group on basic science and general policy in the spring of 1984. This obviously worked well. Last July, the government also set up the electro-optics group under the National Science Council. The notion was the same: In order to have this area established, we must stress on the linkage between electro-optic devices and the modern approach to surface science and laser physics. Manpower needs to be built up with both recruitment from abroad and cultivation at home. I am hopeful that the basic science group among my advisors will assist the electro-optics group by helping us to beef up the upstream education and research.

The world of modern science and technology is a rapidly changing one. I suppose the key to success lies in changing with the times. My government is in a process of stepping up our effort in science and technology, and of readjusting our priorities in the allocation of resources. Your input in this readjustment process, both individually and as a group, is highly appreciated. My government and myself, while fully aware of our responsibilities in decision-making, stand to benefit from your advices and your insights in these matters. I wish you every success in your meetings, as well as your having a pleasant stay in my country in our brief, balmy spring climate.

CSO: 4000/179

TAIWAN

VICE PRESIDENT FETES ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS LEADER

OW090321 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 8 Apr (CNA)--Vice President Lee Teng-hui said Monday that relations between the Republic of China [ROC] and St Christopher-Nevis have been cordial and cooperative ever since the two nations established diplomatic ties in October 1983. The vice president made the remarks in a dinner party hosted by himself in honor of the visiting governor of St Christopher-Nevis, Sir Clement Athelston Arrindell, and his party.

Lee pointed out that though the two countries are far apart geographically, their peoples share identical ideals on upholding freedom and democracy and fighting for international justice and world peace. He also noted that both the ROC and St Christopher-Nevis are developing countries. There are a lot of economic development experiences worthwhile for them to exchange, he said.

The vice president also expressed his respects for and admiration of the government and people of St Christopher for their endeavors in making their nation stable politically and prosperous in its social and economic life.

Also present at the party were Legislative Yuan Vice President Liu Kuo-tsai, Control Yuan Vice President Hwang Tsun-chiu, Minister without Portfolio Lin Chin-sheng, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung, Chairman of the Council for Economic Planning and Development Chao Yao-tung and Kuomintang Cultural Affairs Director James Soong.

Arrindell, accompanied by his wife and Ralph Gumbs, deputy speaker of the congress of the Caribbean island country, arrived in Taipei 7 April for an 8-day visit. While here, they will be invited to visit different economic and cultural establishments of the nation. They are scheduled to depart on 14 April.

CSO: 4000/179

TAIWAN

PRESIDENT PUBLISHES MEMOIRS OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

OW050409 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Taipei, 4 Apr (CNA)--On the event of the 10th anniversary of President Chiang Kai-shek's death, President Chiang Ching-kuo published a collection of writings Thursday recalling his own memories of his late father and reminding himself of his duties. The collection was entitled "Ten Years of Winds Blowing on the Tree," referring to a Chinese saying: When the tree wants to remain quiet, the wind won't stop blowing--when the child wants to wait on his parents, they have already left the world.

The collection includes 11 compositions showing President Chiang's true feelings and deepest instincts of human love, plus a preface of his own writing stating that these records are intended both as a reminder to himself and as a bridge through which he can communicate with his fellow countrymen and his party comrades.

In the preface, the president writes that since his father's death, 10 years have passed in an instant, as if were, during which time the nation has encountered one setback after another, and overcoming these setbacks are like unraveling a piece of intricately tangled cloth. [Sentence as received]

"But with Dr Sun Yat-sen's doctrines and my late father's last testimony as guide posts, I have been encouraged to persevere through all the adversities," the preface says.

"I have spontaneously, without effort, put into words on paper the most intimate memories of my father that have come to mind repeatedly during the last 10 years because I have never forgotten my most sincere admiration of him. These words that follow are published as a constant reminder to myself and as a bridge between myself and my compatriots and my comrades. It is thus hoped that they will not regard the writings here as groundless outpourings," notes the preface.

It says that these writings are also intended to express the president's vow to accomplish his father's grand will. It notes that the preface was written in Tzuhu, Taoyuan, where the late president's temporary tomb lies.

CSO: 4000/179

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS HONDURAN OFFICIAL--Taipei, 8 Apr (CNA)--Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih met Colonel Efraim Lizandro Gonzalez, chief of the general staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, at the Defense Ministry Monday afternoon. During the meeting, Minister Soong exchanged views with Gonzalez on matters of mutual concerns. Monday morning, Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, had a meeting with Gonzalez at the ministry. Hau, on behalf of the ministry, conferred upon the visitor the Order of Cloud and Banner, Third Class, to thank him for his contribution toward promoting military cooperation between the two nations. Hau also decorated Captain Francisco Javier Guevara Rodas with "Kan Cheng" Medal, B Grade, Second Class, for his dedication to close cooperation. Colonel Gonzalez, accompanied by his wife and Captain Guevara, arrived here last Sunday for a week-long visit. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1350 GMT 8 Apr 85]

FOURTH NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--The building of a fourth nuclear power plant is necessary since the nation's electricity supply will be insufficient 5 years from now, Lee Ta-Hai, minister of economic affairs, said yesterday. Lee said there will be no safety problems as long as sufficient safety measures are taken. If safety measures are ignored, "even the simplest thing will cause a disaster," he said. Commenting on a report that foreign nations have recently cancelled more than 10 nuclear power plant construction projects, Lee said it was a result of recession in the world's electricity industry. "Not only nuclear plant, but many thermopower plant construction projects have been cancelled," he said. Different nations may use different methods to produce electricity, the minister said. Britain and the United States depend chiefly on thermopower generation because they produce coal; people in the Middle East use oil as fuel for power generation because of the abundant oil resources there; and France and the Republic of China emphasize nuclear-power generation in view of the shortage of energy resources in the two nations, Lee stated. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Mar 85 p 11]

ACTION AGAINST ROK URGED--Legislator Huang Ho-ching yesterday urged the government either to suspend diplomatic relations with South Korea, to downgrade current relations, or at least to submit a serious protest to the Seoul government as a protest against its handling of the Red Chinese torpedo boat incident. Huang said in an urgent interpellation to the Legislative Yuan that South Korea announced unilaterally that the fight

aboard the torpedo boat was not politically-motivated before offering the crew members an opportunity to meet the press or to speak with a third party or the ROC diplomats in Seoul. Huang said the South Korean Government's attitude to "try so hard to please the Chinese Communists is really disappointing." [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 27 Mar 85 p 11]

PREMIER RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN--Taipei, 9 Apr (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa received U.S. Congressmen Joseph R. Skeen, R-New Mexico, and Howard C. Nielson, R-Utah, at the Executive Yuan Tuesday. Later, Premier Yu met Senator Jeremiah A. Denton, R-Alabama. During the meetings, he exchanged opinions with them on the ways to upgrade economic and trade relations between the two nations. Denton, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Taipei last Saturday with a trade mission from his state. On the current trip here, Denton's particular purpose is to meet Chinese trade officials to discuss the promotion of trade between Taiwan and Alabama. He formerly visited here last September. Chang Hsiao-yen, director of the Department of North American Affairs under the Foreign Ministry, accompanied the guests during the respective meeting. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1433 GMT 9 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/179

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CENTRAL TASK OF HONG KONG TRANSITIONAL PERIOD STATED

HK060408 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Apr 85 p 2

[Dispatch: "Director Ji Pengfei Pointed Out Yesterday the Central Task During the Transitional Period Is To Ensure the All-Round Implementation of the Agreement"]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Apr—Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office said: The central task of Hong Kong during the transitional period is to ensure the all-round implementation of the "joint declaration," and to continue to maintain and develop the stability and prosperity of the territory so that a smooth transition of political power will be carried out in 1997.

Ji Pengfei expressed these remarks at a banquet held tonight in honor of people's deputies, CPPCC members, and reporters from the Hong Kong and Macao regions. The banquet was held in the Anhui room of the Great Hall of the People. Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, and Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, were also present at the banquet.

Director Ji Pengfei made the following toast: Today, we are particularly happy to get together and recount our friendly feelings with people's deputies of the NPC and members of the national CPPCC from the Hong Kong and Macao regions. On behalf of the State Council, I extend my cordial regards to the people's deputies and CPPCC members present, as well as our friends from the press circles.

One of the important items on the agenda of the current NPC session is to examine and approve the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong. The successful settlement of the question of Hong Kong is a great event not only in the modern history of China, but also in the modern history of the world. The long-cherished desires of all descendants of the emperors of Huang and Yan will eventually be accomplished by people of our generation. This is a matter to rejoice about and of which we are proud.

After the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the question of Hong Kong officially comes into effect, Hong Kong will enter a transitional period. The central task during the transitional period is to ensure the all-round implementation of the "Joint Declaration," and maintain and develop the stability and prosperity of the territory so that a smooth transition of political power will be carried out in 1997. To attain the above objectives, we should rely on the friendly cooperation between China and Great Britain and joint efforts exerted by the broad masses of Hong Kong compatriots. We have already made a good start. I believe that through concerted efforts made by the relevant sides, Hong Kong will surely have very bright prospects.

CSO: 4005/768

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

NEW CAAC HEAD DISCUSSES PRC PLANE PURCHASES, REFORMS

HK070414 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 6 Apr--China has placed orders to buy more than 29 aeroplanes, some of which will be used in cities wanting direct air routes with Hong Kong. The deal, negotiated during the past 3 years, cost Peking more than U.S.\$1 billion (about HK\$7.8 billion).

Mr Hu Yizhou, the newly-appointed director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said in a meeting with Hong Kong and Macao reporters that this sum was higher than the average annual spending by the airline authority.

The new aviation chief said the aircraft ordered included Boeing 747s, 737s, Airbuses and planes manufactured by the Soviet Union. He said some of the planes would be delivered later this year.

The last bulk order of civilian aeroplanes was made in 1973.

Mr Hu said CAAC's passenger capacity had increased by 40 percent last year over 1983 and he estimated that this year's growth rate would be 20 percent. He said: "The growth rate is high, but it still cannot cope with increasing demand from passengers."

He said many cities in China wanted to open new air routes to Hong Kong, but that this had to be discussed with the British Government. Talks will start within the next 2 months, either in Peking or London.

Negotiations will also begin soon with the British authorities on increasing the number of flights from Peking to Hong Kong.

Mr Hu only received his formal appointment as CAAC's director this morning from the State Council. He replaces Mr Shen Tu. The official explanation for the change in leadership is that Mr Shen, who is in his late 60s, has retired.

Mr Hu, a former deputy director of the CAAC's engineering department, said Mr Shen had greatly contributed to China's national airline. While admitting poor management and services, Mr Hu was quick to say that resources available to CAAC were limited. He said that the CAAC was now undertaking reforms by separating politics from enterprises.

The five regional aviation companies--some of which are due to be set up later this year--will be responsible for regional services. As it was a government department, the CAAC will be in charge of supervising these regional companies, he said.

He disclosed that regulations covering the management of the regional companies would soon be announced by the State Council. The rules, he explained, would concentrate on the safety measures of aeroplanes.

Another problem facing the CAAC, he conceded, was the training of its pilots, maintenance personnel and air stewards.

Mr Hu said the aeroplane involved in the 1982 Guilin air disaster had no mechanical faults. But he declined to say what the exact cause of the accident was, which killed all 112 people on board the Chinese Trident jet on 26 April.

He said he was only concerned with the mechanical aspects of CAAC's aircraft and none had been detected in the Guilin air crash.

CSO: 4000/176

26 April 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XIZANG'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS KEEP IT CLOSED

HK041123 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 90, 1 Apr 85 pp 32-33

[Article by special correspondent Hsiao Chung [2556 0394]: "Mysterious Xizang Is Opening a Little to the Outside World"]

[Text] Xizang Is Still Closed to International Intercourse

Xizang has always been a mysterious place. This has found expression not only in its religious beliefs but also in its political and economic aspects.

The CPC has been constantly beckoning to the Dalai Lama. We can thus see that Xizang is probably the most unstable place, politically, on the Chinese mainland. Before the Spring Festival China opened another 67 cities and counties to the outside world, thus increasing the number of cities and counties to which foreigners can go without obtaining any travel documents to 98, but Lhasa, the capital of Xizang, is still an exception.

An official document of the CPC authorities reads:

"Thus, foreigners can go to China's four special economic zones, 14 coastal cities, Hainan Island, major scenic spots, and the capitals of all provinces and autonomous regions except Xizang, without obtaining travel documents or giving prior notice."

Economically, Xizang gives people the impression of being even more complicated and confusing. The prices of various commodities in all parts of the country (chiefly the capitals of various provinces), including Huhhot in Nei Monggol and Urumqi in Xinjiang, are frequently published in the economic information columns of numerous newspapers published on the mainland. Only the market prices in Xizang's Lhasa can hardly be seen in the newspapers.

Lhasa Residents Vie With One Another to Eat Pork Which Is Going Rotten

A friend of mine, who had just returned from a business trip to Lhasa, told me that the Lhasa City public health bureau recently brought a suit

in the Lhasa City court against the Lhasa cold storage company for marketing and dumping on society rotten pork under the name of "selling feed," which had brought about serious consequences.

More than a fortnight before the Spring Festival, the Lhasa cold storage company ran a powerful advertisement in the evening television program, saying that the company had rotten frozen pork for sale as feed at a greatly reduced price. The next day, the company sold the pork in large quantities at 30 fen a jin.

Frozen pork with bone is usually sold in Lhasa at the state list price of 1.3 yuan a jin and its price at country fairs often fluctuates between 1.7 and 2 yuan a jin. The television advertisement (many units and individuals in Lhasa have purchased television sets in recent years) and the reduced price of 0.3 yuan a jin immediately caused a sensation. Forming a long queue, people vied with one another to buy pork so that the personnel at the retail departments of the cold storage company found it difficult to cope with the situation. Under such circumstances, the company decided not to sell the pork by the jin, but by the half piece (a hog has always been cut in halves and then frozen) at 15 yuan, and later at 18 yuan, per piece. Lhasa is the capital of Xizang. Many institutions of other cities and counties stationed in Lhasa and many businessmen purchased several hundred pieces of pork and then resold them at a profit in the suburban counties and even in outlying cities and counties more than 1,000 km away. Some pork was even resold several times at the inflated price of more than 1 yuan a jin. The PLA units stationed in Xizang also reportedly purchased a large quantity of the pork but nobody knows whether it was for their own consumption or for resale.

In truth, only a small portion of the frozen pork was used as feed, and most of it was consumed by people (the cold storage company was fully aware of this). For this reason, the public health and epidemic prevention departments lodged a strong protest with the cold storage company, criticizing it for mishandling the case because it had sold the rotten frozen pork as feed without taking effective measures to prevent the pork from being consumed by people. After discovering that the purchasers had obviously bought the pork for food, the company still publicly sold the pork. This was not a fault in work but an illegal act of selling rotten food under the name of "selling feed."

As a result of the intervention by the city public health bureau and the leaders of the city CPC committee, the company stopped selling the pork 4 days later. The autonomous regional government also issued a circular by television and radio broadcasts and newspapers, calling on the masses not to eat the rotten frozen pork. But it was too late, most of the pork had been eaten and the remainder could not be returned for refunds to be made.

People in Xizang Do Not Know How to Conduct Business Transactions

My friend said that many of those taking part in reselling rotten frozen pork at a profit were Han people working in Xizang, that people in Xizang do not know how to do business, and that business has been brisk in recent years with the promotion of Han people.

He cited an example to show that people in Xizang do not know how to do business.

The number of television sets in Xizang has increased recently. Bicycles, recorders, and other high-grade goods have become most-sought-after commodities. Black and white television sets have become unsalable and people in Xizang have started rushing to purchase color television sets. It is said that 18- and 20-inch color television sets are sold as soon as they are put on sale and Japanese-made color television sets are even more sought after. Why is it that Japanese-made color television sets have also been sold in Xizang? Because the state has allocated a lot of foreign exchange to Xizang. Not being officially open to the outside world, Xizang does not have any experience in dealing with foreign countries. Therefore, it can only do business with the aid of the coastal areas, and it has taken an immediate fancy to Guangdong.

Not long ago, possessing a large amount of U.S. dollars, a unit in Xizang asked a unit in Guangdong to import foreign color television sets and through the Bank of China, transferred its foreign exchange to the Hong Kong account of the Guangdong unit. Not knowing that in the coastal areas there were two exchange rates for the U.S. dollar, the state-quoted rate and the black market one, the unit settled its accounts according to the state-quoted exchange rate. The Guangdong side sold the imported television sets to the unit at a lower price than the market wholesale price, which made it very pleased. It did not realize that the Guangdong side had made a large profit in the transaction.

How did the Guangdong side make a large profit from this transaction? Xizang paid the price in U.S. dollars, which have a much higher real purchasing power in the domestic market if calculated according to the black market rate than if calculated according to the state-stipulated exchange rate. For example, according to the state-quoted exchange rate, a sum of \$100 equals only 280-odd yuan, but in the black market it can be converted into more than 500 yuan. And the black market can better reflect the real purchasing power of the U.S. dollar. When doing business among themselves people in Guangdong always calculate foreign exchange according to the black market rate and, therefore, they find it difficult to gain extra advantage over one another. Taking advantage of the opportunity of the people from Xizang now knowing the market quotation, the Guangdong side calculated the foreign exchange according to the state-quoted price when selling television sets to Xizang, thus making a profit of more than 200 yuan for every \$100. As the television set transaction was reportedly very large, you can imagine how much the Guangdong side gained.

Xizang "Opens a Little" to the Rest of the Country

Now knowing how to do business, people in Xizang have failed to invigorate the Xizang economy for a long time. For this reason, the CPC has constantly called on and encouraged the people in the interior to support the construction in Xizang.

In the past, like the urban educated youths "settling in the rural areas for life" having to burn their urban residence booklets, it was extremely difficult for those working in Xizang to return to the interior after they went to Xizang. Recently, the department concerned stipulated that those working in Xizang voluntarily may return to their native places after 10 years.

In an effort to invigorate the Xizang economy, the autonomous regional government has also strongly encouraged people from the interior to go to Xizang to make investments in industry and commerce.

Last spring, the CPC Central Committee held a special forum on the work in Xizang. The meeting laid down a policy of opening Xizang further to the rest of the country and the world and stipulated that it is necessary to simplify as far as possible the procedure for issuing business certificates to those from the interior going to Xizang to engage in businesses, whether they are individually or cooperatively operated, so long as they conform to the stipulations; to relax the policy on market management; and to give preferential treatment to investors.

Undoubtedly, this is an act of opening Xizang a little to the outside world (the other parts of the country). Sure enough, over the past year more than 40,000 industrialists and businessmen from the interior have gone to Xizang to make investments and to engage in various business activities. About 10,000 of them have been engaged in commercial activities.

In an effort to adapt itself to the new situation, the autonomous regional government recently held another meeting on industrial and commercial administration and management. The meeting called on the industrial and commercial administration and management departments at all levels throughout the region to change their styles and methods of work and to grasp market construction as a matter of great importance. To cope with the problems that had cropped up in the previous year, the meeting also called for stepped-up education in policy among market management personnel in order to overcome all phenomena of boycotting, discriminating against, and bullying businessmen from the interior. This is because the emergence of businessmen from the interior has had a strong impact on the Xizang market and affected the iron rice bowls in the hands of the Xizang bureaucrats and merchants, resulting in some people's dissatisfaction.

Heavy Financial Burden of the State

The CPC has encouraged individuals and collective units from the interior to go to Xizang to invest and to engage in business undertakings with the

aim of using the vigorous individual economy to invigorate the stagnant economy of Xizang and of extricating the state (the central authorities) from a heavy financial burden.

Why do we say so? In recent years the economy of various provinces and regions in the interior (particularly the coastal provinces) has developed rapidly. Only Xizang has developed most slowly. It has failed not only to develop but also to operate without the financial subsidies of the central government. What is particularly troublesome to the central authorities is that Xizang has tended to rely more and more on the financial subsidies of the central government.

In the 1950's, the financial subsidies of the central government to Xizang were equivalent to 30.55 percent of the gross output value of Xizang's industrial and agricultural production; in the 1960's they were increased to 49.49 percent; in the 1970's they were increased drastically to 80.46 percent; and in first few years of the 1980's they were equivalent on average to 97.07 percent of the gross output value. In 1983 the gross value of Xizang's industrial and agricultural production was 703.09 million yuan, but the financial subsidies of the central government to Xizang that year were as high as 686.55 million yuan, accounting for 97.7 percent of the gross value of industrial and agricultural production.

It has been calculated that in the 31 [figure as published] years since Xizang's peaceful liberation, the gross value of Xizang's industrial and agricultural production has increased by only 400 percent, while the financial subsidies of the central government to Xizang have increased by 65 times. An economist described this abnormal economic phenomenon as "the more blood transfusions it receives the more anemic it becomes."

This academic held that the fundamental cause of the above-mentioned situation is that the financial support of the central government has not been turned into productive forces for the manufacture of Xizang's commodities. The subsidies of the central government have been used in commercial consumption. The turnover of the state-owned commercial departments in Xizang (including those run by the collectives) account for most of the commodity circulation in the region. In 1983 the state-owned commercial departments purchased commodities worth 430 million yuan, accounting for 95.34 percent of the total volume of retail sales, or corresponding to 62 percent of the financial subsidies of the central government to Xizang that year. He said: Since the money granted by the central government has been used to purchase consumer goods from the interior, how can the "spending mechanism" promote local economic development?

Many people hold: In light of the current situation, although there are now more than 40,000 industrialists and businessmen from the interior working in Xizang, it is too early to talk about bringing the Xizang economy to self-sufficiency, and the financial subsidies of the central government to Xizang cannot be stopped for even a day. It is also precisely for this reason that Xizang is still listed as a "forbidden area," not thoroughly open to foreigners. However, the CPC is exploring numerous channels to invigorate the Xizang economy. When that time comes, the gate of mysterious Xizang will be genuinely open to the outside world!

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG, MACAO AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT HEAD NAMED

HK040840 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 28

[Article by Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 3 Apr—Veteran diplomat Mr Ke Zaishuo has been chosen to head a new department within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The department has been set up specifically to deal with Hong Kong and Macao matters, sources said. The existence of the new office, disclosed by the SCM POST yesterday, was confirmed today.

At a weekly press conference, the director of the ministry's Information Department, Mr Ma Yuzhen, said the formal name of the new department was Office of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs.

The office has become the 16th department in the ministry and will liaise with Britain and Portugal on matters concerning Hong Kong and Macao. It has already been in contact with the British Embassy in Peking.

Mr Ma said the new department was just a "structural adjustment" within the ministry. He was not prepared to disclose its composition, but diplomatic sources in Peking said it was headed by Mr Ke.

Mr Ke (60), who holds ambassadorial rank, was also tipped to head the Chinese team of the joint liaison group. He has had substantial experience on the Hong Kong question, having led the Chinese team in the Sino-British working group on the agreement. Mr Ke is a former director of the Department of International Organisations, Treaties and Laws.

Mr Ma declined to describe the working relations between the new setup and the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office. He said, however, that as a unit of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the new office would handle affairs between countries.

He declined to say whether the Portuguese President, General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, would discuss Macao's future with Chinese leaders during his visit to the Chinese capital next month. He would only say international and bilateral questions of mutual concern would be discussed. He repeated that China and Portugal would solve the question

through friendly negotiation at an appropriate time. Last month, the director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency, Mr Xu Jiatun, said talks on Macao's future could begin when General Hines visits China.

Elaborating on the new office, Mr Ma said the department would not handle Hong Kong journalists. "Problems concerning their work will still be handled by those units now handling them," he said.

Hong Kong and Macao journalists are now handled by the All-China Journalists Association, the publicity unit of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the propaganda department of the Communist Party. However, foreign journalists were accredited with the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Ma also said China and Britain were working on the timing of the announcement of the composition of the joint liaison group, implying that the candidates of the two sides might have been agreed upon.

Meanwhile, Britain's ambassador to Peking, Sir Richard Evans, told reporters that members of his staff had been in contact with the Foreign Ministry's new office. He said he was delighted that the ministry had set up such a department. He would not comment on whether this new office would take charge of Hong Kong's external affairs after 1997.

The director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, believes that Hong Kong's political system should progress in a gradual way, according to an urban councillor, Dr Denny Huang. Dr Huang, who met Mr Ji yesterday, quoted him as saying that Hong Kong people would take part in the drafting committee of the basic laws but the number would not be large.

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CHINESE LITERARY CIRCLE BETWEEN 1979, 1985 REVIEWED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 83, Feb 85 pp 16-21

[Article by Lu Shi [0912 6108]: "The Two Springs in Chinese Literature and Art"]

[Text] The Checkered History of Chinese Literature In Recent Years

In late 1978, the Chinese Communist Party convened the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which urged people to liberate their thinking. From 30 October through 16 November 1979, the fourth national congress of Chinese Writers and Artists was held (coinciding in time with the third congress of the Chinese Writers Association). In his speech to the fourth congress, Deng Xiaoping declared that the party would not "interfere unduly" in literary creation. Many people were led to believe that this was the "harbinger of spring in the literary circle."

At the end of 1984, the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was held, sounding a clarion call for urban reform. From 29 December 1984 through 5 January 1985, the fourth national congress of the Chinese Writers Association was convened. Hu Qili addressed the meeting, emphasizing freedom of literary creation. Not a few people believed that a "golden age" in literary creation had arrived.

Many people have reserved judgment on the "golden age" theory. There was a feature film in China called "The Second Spring." It will be more appropriate to describe at the present time our "second spring in literature and art."

What was the weather really like between the two springs? Clearly we have travelled a long and bumpy road over the past 5 years, during which the world of letters has weathered many a storm.

The Glory of 1979: From Wound to Opposition to Privilege

We can say that literature and art entered a new era with the smashing of the "gang of four" in 1976.

The first sign was the "Tiananmen poetry movement," a spontaneous mass movement directed at the totalitarianism represented by Mao Zedong and the "gang of four."

The "literature of wound" reached its peak in 1977 and 1978. It had two main parts: "literature of mourning" (also known as "literature of rehabilitation") which was essentially reportage, and "literature of wound," which was fiction. Major representative works of the second part include Liu Xinwu's [0491 1800 2976] "The Class Teacher," which appeared in 1977, Lu Xinhua's [4151 2450 5478] "The Wound" of early 1978, and Zong Fuxian's [1350 4395 0341] play, "The Sounds of Silence." All of them are the works of young writers.

It was a time when the "gang of four" was being liquidated and various political forces were busy jockeying for power or consolidating their position. The literary circle was a little like the warlord years of the 1920's. It was against this background that the "literature of wound" was able to emerge and for a time it looked as if it might get out of hand.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because the party needed the support of writers to clear the way for the four modernizations, it tolerated the existence of the "literature of exposure."

The "literature of exposure" mirrors writers' dissatisfaction with realities. What caused their dissatisfaction? The fact that the new reforms have left feudal privilege intact, blocking the road to democracy. In essence, therefore, the "literature of exposure" is "anti-privilege literature."

Characteristic of this period were the novel, "Fly Away"; the poem, "General, You Must Not Do This" and "Please Hold Up Your Hands Like Trees in a Forest. Stop!"; reportage, "Between Human Beings and Monsters"; the plays, "If I Were Real," "In Social Files," "The Lady is a Thief," "Unrequited Love" and "Power and Law."

If the "literature of wound" is thought-provoking and evokes grief among its readers, then the "literature of exposure" enrages and inspires. But literature itself was facing a serious challenge.

The Setback of 1980: The Ban on Drama

Strictly speaking, Chinese literature did make some progress in 1980. At the same time, however, it was confronted with its first crisis, the challenge issued by privilege to democracy (including the strict suppression of all "illegal" civilian publications).

By the end of 1979, "Fly Away," "General, You Must Not Do This" and "In Social Files," which depict the privileges and decadence

of senior army officers, had already been denounced and boycotted by the top brass in the army. In particular, "General, You Must Not Do This," a poem by a young soldier poet, Ye Wenfu [2814 2429 4395], provoked 25 generals into making a joint criticism, demanding that political responsibility be traced.

The writers were not intimidated by this confrontation with privilege. Promptly rising up to the challenge, Ye Wenfu wrote an article detailing how he came to write "General, You Must Not Do This." This was followed by the lecture incident at Beijing Normal University, which shook the entire country. Notwithstanding intimidations and warnings, Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] kept on writing his shocking articles. Dramatists and directors were determined to stage plays and make films based on "In the Social Files," "If I Were Real" and "Unrequited Love."

But this power of the privileged class was increasing. Out of fear that a thorough and genuine liberalization in literature and art would affect their image and undermine their leadership (rule), some people in power began waving the magic wand of "social effects" in early 1980.

From 23 January through 13 February 1980, the Chinese Writers Association, the Chinese Dramatists Association and the Chinese Film Artists Association held a joint "script writing seminar" in Beijing, where such "problem scripts" as "If I Were Real," "In the Social Files" and "The Lady is a Thief" were examined. Hu Yaobang attended and addressed the seminar, putting forward, for the first time, the "social effects theory" in literature and art. He demanded that the three playwrights concerned revise their scripts before they were staged. Although the seminar raised the "three not's" principle (do not coerce somebody into submission, do not put a label on him, and do not capitalize on his vulnerable points), it amounted to undue interference in literature and art, contrary to the words of Deng Xiaoping.

The spring in literature and art was extremely short, lasting just a little over 2 months. In its wake was a somber and chilly autumn. One of the writers of "If I Were Real," Sha Yexin [3097 2814 2450], put it most aptly, "The script writing seminar set a precedent for covert play prohibition." This was the most barren year in Chinese drama.

If 1980 achieved anything at all, it was the appearance of the "literature of introspection" which grew out of the "literature of wound." It comprised two parts. One was the "literature of soul searching," (also known as "rightist literature"), represented by the novel, "The Spirit and the Flesh"; the film, "The Legend of Tianyunshan"; and the play "Rainy Night in Bashan." The other was the "literature of dejection" (the introspection of young writers), which introduced existentialism into creation. Representative writers include Jin Fan [7246 0416] Xu Naijian

[1776 0035 1696], Gan Tiesheng [3927 6993 3932], Zhang Xinxin [1728 6580 2946], Dai Houying [2071 0624 5391] and Kong Jiesheng [1313 2212 3932].

"Liberalization" and "Poetry of Obscurity" Under Attack in 1981

With the arrival of 1981, literature and art slipped into a bleak winter.

Under the influence of the "social effects theory," realism in literature and art was drastically toned down, while revolutionary romanticism was emphasized. A note of optimism was injected into all literary and artistic works which were allowed to appear in 1981, at the expense of artistic realism.

Even more frightening was the attack launched on the open group by the privileged class and "Left" group in the literary circle.

In April, JIEFANGJUN BAO and SHIDAIDE BAOGAO fired the first shot at Bai Hua [4101 2901] and his work, "Unrequited Love," setting the stage for an "anti-liberalization" disaster in the literary circle. Earlier, in a conversation with leaders of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army on 27 March, Deng Xiaoping already agreed that the "film script 'Unrequited Love' must be criticized. This is a question of upholding the four basic principles." Then, on 17 July, Deng Xiaoping cited the appearance of "Unrequited Love" and the lecture of Ye Wenfu at Beijing Normal University as evidence of the weakness and lack of discipline prevailing on the ideological, literary and artistic fronts.

At the beginning of the anti-liberalization movement, as the military and the "Left" kings bore down on the writers menacingly, "Left" poets engaged in their own "anti-liberalization" activities in the poetic circle, pitting themselves against representatives of the "poetry of obscurity," including young poets like Bei Dao [0554 1497], Gu Cheng [7357 1004] and Shu Ting [5289 1250]. The poetic circle became a confused battlefield.

This "anti-liberalization" movement, particularly its criticism of "Unrequited Love," provoked a storm of protests at home and abroad and earned the intense hatred of many people.

Intermittent Fighting in 1982

Reeling from the blow of the "anti-liberalization movement," the literary and artistic circle eagerly yearned for a "second spring" and worked hard to transform this desire into reality. Indeed, in its first issue in the lunar year, the Guangzhou magazine, HUA CHENG, published the "Fairy Tales of Spring" by Yu Luojin [6657 5012 6930]. In his optimism, the editor-in-chief expected too much from the "second spring." Only half the copies

were sold before the magazine was closed for investigation. As the "literature of shameful secrecy" came under siege throughout the nation, HUA CHENG was forced to "rectify" at once and almost had to suspend publication.

There was one cause for rejoicing in the literary world in 1981: the downfall of the stronghold of "Leftist" writers -- SHIDAIDE BAOGAO.

During the Bai Hua incident and the "anti-liberalization" movement in 1982, SHIDAIDE BAOGAO, under the control of people like Huang Gang [7806 6921] and Liu Baiyu [0491 4101 5038], had lost all popular support. In February 1982, the magazine published a series of articles in the name of studying anew Mao Zedong's "Speech at the Yanan literary and artistic seminar." In an announcement in the same issue, the magazine lumped together the literary circle during the "decade of Cultural Revolution" and that in the 6 years "after the Cultural Revolution." Seizing this point, WENYI BAO of the Chinese Writers Association and various publications all over the country launched a relentless attack on the magazine, mauling it fiercely until it was forced to fold and the "Left" king overthrown.

Despite this event, 1982 was characterized more by the anti-"right" movement than by the criticisms of the "Left." Intermittent warfare raged between the two sides, accompanied by a chorus of criticisms. The main targets were "The Legend of Tianyunshan" and the "tendency towards existentialism" in fiction--(mostly in the works of young writers like Bei Dao and Zhang Xinxin).

The Movements To "Eradicate Spiritual Pollution" and Criticize the "Modern Group" in 1983

We remember 1983 very well. Instead of receding, criticism in the literary circle snowballed into the movement to "eradicate spiritual pollution."

I wrote in the January 1984 issue of CHENG MING, "In the present anti-'spiritual pollution' campaign, the principal targets on the ideological and literary fronts are 'alienation' and 'modernism' respectively. Both targets advocate 'humanism' (dao) and the theory of human nature."

This was exactly how things turned out. Dai Houying's "old work," "Man, Oh Man," which reflects humanism and the theory of human nature, was soon ferreted out and criticized by name in the campaign. A new work by Yu Luojin, "Soliciting," which advocates selfishness, was criticized, and his other works were also "boycotted" by publications across the country. With their emphasis on the "theory of human nature," Zhang Xinxin's works, both old and recent, at once became the focus of attack. Liu Xiaoqing's [0491 0879 1987] autobiography, "My Way," was denounced for advocating "personal struggle. . . ."

Criticism in the poetic circle began with the appearance of Xu Jingya's [1776 2417 0068] work, "Emerging Poems," in DANGDAI WENYI SICHAO, 1983 No 1. This piece touched off a new round of attack on "modern poetry" and the "poetry of obscurity." For a time, the poems and essays of such young poets as Bei Dao, Gu Cheng, Jiang He [3063 3109], Xu Jingya, Yang Lian [2799 3550], Xie Mian [6200 0380] and Sun Shaozhen [1327 4801 2182], who were out of favor with some Chinese Communist leaders, were denounced and criticized. They almost lost their right to publish their works. In fiction, Li Tuo [2621 7094], Feng Jicai [7458 7535 2088], Gao Hangjian [7559 5887 0256], Kong Jiesheng, Zhao Zhenkai (Bei Dao) [6392 2182 7030], Ba Jin [1572 6855], Xu Chi [1776 6688], Ye Junjian [2814 0689 0256] and others were censured and criticized, to the anxiety of other writers who were even remotely associated with the "modern group." In drama, several "modern plays created by Gao Hanghian and Sha Yexin were banned. A number of periodicals were ordered to suspend publication and rectify for publishing "polluted works."

1984: A Literary and Artistic Depression

The literary circle survived a bitter winter and limped into 1984.

The Chinese Communist Party rectified its policy on literature and art, overhauling the personnel of many of its literature and art departments and publishing houses. This was essentially a mopping up operation designed to straighten out the problems left over by the campaign to "eradicate spiritual pollution." The party, in fact, remained opposed to the right. That is why I have called the changes "housecleaning."

Nevertheless, given the way things were developing, particularly the quickening pace of economic reform, the backwardness of literature and art soon became obvious. Only then did there develop a rising demand for structural reform in literature and art.

Literature in Decline

Now that we have outlined the major events in Chinese literature in the past 6 years, let us take a look at the causes for the demand for "structural reform in literature and art."

At the recent fourth national congress of the Chinese Writers Association, an article was jointly signed and presented by 14 young writers newly "liberated" after the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign, including Gao Hangjian, Zhang Xinxin, Li Tuo, Feng Jicai, Kong Jiesheng, Wang Anyi [3769 1344 2011], Liu Xinwu, Chen Jiangong [7115 1696 0501], and Han Shaogong [7281 1421 0501]. The article read in part, "We have waited too long. Literary workers, who have weathered many a storm, fervently look forward to a golden age in literature." "No sooner has socialist

literature and art extricated itself from the bondage of the 'gang of four,' flapping its wings in preparation for take-off, than the 'Left' specter came swooping down on it. Haunted by images of lashing whips and flying batons, literary workers constantly palpitate with fear and cannot let their creative juices flow. Nervous and depressed, how can they make their imaginations soar? Under these circumstances, how can literary creation be free?"

These words struck a responsive chord among Chinese writers in general. Deng Xiaoping has said that henceforth the party would not launch any more campaigns, only to be followed by one criticism campaign after another. How then can literature and art flourish? Today the national economy has been put on the right track, but what about literature and art? Among the more than 30 publications in Sichuan, only two or three do not operate at a loss. Liu Qiaoqing is one of China's most popular movie actors, but makes only 56 yuan a month, as much as the daily income of a salesman in a collective enterprise in suburban Beijing.

Changes in the Circulation of Publications

This situation is clearly the result of the policy of the Chinese Communists to be open and anti-"Left" in economic matters but conservative and anti-right in literature and art. Successive criticism campaigns have taught many writers to be content with the "iron rice bowl." Their aim is not to excel, but only to remain free from error. Many young and middle-aged writers, free-thinking individuals to begin with, have succumbed to the physical and mental suffering inflicted on them by the campaigns, and have become sly and worldly.

As they became more and more accommodating to the subjective falsehoods of the leadership, films and plays lost touch with reality and failed to grasp the pulse of the times. Their audience shrank by the year, with disastrous effects on their box office receipts. It is only with the help of "kung fu" movies, so popular in recent years, that the movie industry has been able to prop up its box office income.

Most poetry readers belong to the young generation. Yet influential young people (of the "modern group") were not allowed to have their works published. On the other hand, there is a huge inventory of works by officially approved "popular" poets.

The best indicator of the situation in the literary circle is the circulation data of publications. In recent years, there has been a steep decline in the circulation of most literary publications, with no signs of improvement in sight.

According to 1981 statistics, 17 publications sold over one million copies each nationwide. Two of them were literary magazines:

RENMIN WENXUE, 1,136,000, and XIAOSHUO YUEBAO, 1,376,000. These were subscription figures for 1980. In 1982, after "anti-liberation," the circulation of 17 of China's 3,000 publications again topped the 1 million mark. None of them, however, was a literary publication. Within a single year, the average circulation per issue of RENMIN WENXUE dropped at least 136,000 copies. XIAOSHUO YUEBAO suffered a decline of at least 376,000 copies.

Even more revealing is the circulation downfall of the large, well-established literary periodical, SHOU HUO. From late 1980 through early 1981, its circulation was 1,100,000. When statistics were collected at the end of 1981, however, it had already slipped below 1,000,000. The decline continued through 1982 and 1983 so that in early 1984, its circulation had shrunk to 550,000, half what it was at its peak. The entire loss occurred in just 3 years.

Circulation levelled off for most publications in the wake of "anti-liberalization" and the movement to "eradicate spiritual pollution." Let us now go back even further and take a look at the conditions before and after the "first spring in literature and art."

When it resumed publication in October 1979, MANG ZHONG, a monthly published in Liaoning, had a press run of 25,000. It shot up to 194,000 in 1980 (only to slide back to 64,000 in late 1981 and early 1982, incurring a loss of 5,000 yuan per issue.)

Nanjing's QINGCHUN, the nation's leading literary magazine for young people, was given its present title in 1979, replacing NANJING WENYI. From a little over 100,000 in 1979 its circulation soared to 520,000 in 1980, dropped to 510,000 at the beginning of 1981, registered a further decline of 10,000 at year end, and, after "liberalization," plunged to 450,000 in 1982.

This downward curve holds true for other publications, too, including Gansu's FEI TIAN, Shanxi's FEN SHUI, Guangdong's ZUO PIN and HUA CHENG, Beijing's XIAOSHUO XUANKAN, SHI TAN SUO and BEIJING WENXUE, SHANGHAI WENXUE and SHANDONG WENXUE.

The year 1980 was both a golden year for periodical circulation and a clear "watershed." All literary periodicals which either existed before or resumed publication in 1980 invariably experienced a rapid rise in circulation during the first part of 1980, only to shed much of their gain towards year end. We can only thank the "spring in literature and art" in 1979 for the "glorious" year of 1980. Despite the script writing seminar early in the year which "set a precedent for covert play prohibition," the party continued to pay lip service to the "three not's principle." Writers still had a lingering fear, to be sure, but "Shou Feng" at last began to lose steam. For many publications, therefore, 1980 was their best year ever. After

"anti-liberalization" and the campaign to "eradicate spiritual pollution," things just "went downhill all the way."

From Major Restrictions to Minor Ones

In China's extraordinary society, the rise and fall of a publication's circulation is particularly closely related to political factors. The more numerous and confining the political restrictions, the less well-run the publication will be, which will affect circulation.

According to the editor-in-chief of Nanjing's QINGCHUN, Si Qun [2448 5028], and the editors of FEI TIAN, MANG ZHONG, HUA CHENG and HUBEI WENXUE, among others, fewer people now want to tackle "dangerous topics," while everybody is jumping on the bandwagon of "safe topics" (the quality of these works is mediocre, on the whole). Literature and art are indeed sensitive to politics.

In this big circulation "crash," national publications, which labor under greater political pressure than regional ones, suffered the sharpest declines, often to the tune of hundreds of thousands of copies. RENMIN WENXUE, for instance, was overhauled during the campaign to "eradicate spiritual pollution" and given a new editor-in-chief, Wang Meng [3769 5536]. But all this did nothing to stop the plunge in circulation. In recent months, it sold less copies than even Guangxi's XIJIANGYUE and Guangdong's GANG CHENG.

Reform, too, has a major impact on the future of a publication. On the whole, reform-minded publications which cater to a young readership have a brighter circulation outlook. QINGCHUN, for example, a magazine mentioned previously, has declared it will publish only the works of writers under 35 years old. There is an openness and freshness about the ideas and contents of its articles. Its circulation thus assured, the magazine did not suffer an excessive decline in circulation. The same is true for various other literary publications for young readers.

We can make an even stronger case by comparing Guangdong's ZUO PIN with Guangzhou's GUANGZHOU WENYI. ZUO PIN was a relatively open publication in 1979. In February, it carried an article by Chen Guokai [7115 0248 0418], "What Am I To Do?" In March, it published Kong Jiesheng's [1313 2212 3932] "Over the Stream." As a result, the publication became a national sensation and its circulation shot up to almost 600,000 by 1980. But it was exactly these works of wound which provoked the cadres of the Propaganda Department in Guangdong into publishing an article entitled, "Look Ahead, Literature and Art," touching off the first confrontation in the literary circle in the new era and the debate between "Ge De" and "Que De."

Although the open group won this first confrontation, the editorial policy of ZUO PIN subsequently became more subdued, which accounts for its slumping circulation in recent years. In contrast to the staid ZUO PIN with its long history, solid reputation and aging editorial committee, GUANGZHOU WENYI seems to be bursting with vitality. It has organized a "Guangzhou Youth Literary Society" as its mainstay and, to ensure the vigor of the publication, made it its policy to appoint only young editors, the average age of its editorial contingent being only 35. In 1981, the circulation of GUANGZHOU WENYI was just 250,000, compared to 570,000 for ZUO PIN. Today, however, while both are suffering from falling sales, GUANGZHOU WENYI's circulation often exceeds that of ZUO PIN.

The Rise of Popular Literature

In recent years, as economic production develops and the spiritual needs of the people increase, a new, popular literature has gradually emerged to fill the void left by serious "pure literature" now in decline. Relatively free from political conventions, popular literature includes historical, martial arts, detective, and spy novels and romances. Popular tabloids and periodicals devoted to popular literature have also mushroomed, capturing the market of serious "pure literature." These tabloids, the standards of which vary considerably, provided the first target of the "anti-spiritual pollution" campaign in 1983.

Many literary publications have modified their contents to adapt to the new literary market. One after another, publications like Guangzhou's HUA DE and Nanchang's XIAOSHUO YUEKAN have been running more and more popular works or putting out new "newspaper editions" devoted exclusively to popular literature. Normally solemn newspapers such as WENHUI BAO in Shanghai, YANGCHENG WANBAO in Guangzhou and JIN WAN BAO in Tianjin have also started special columns featuring popular literature. Only thus can they avoid losing money after the reform.

Because it is a fact that popular literature and popular tabloids are highly profitable, many serious newspapers and publications have also launched their own tabloids in order to "subsidize literature with literature." This is their method of survival in a very competitive market, otherwise serious literature itself may become extinct. How can this kind of literary crisis happen to an ancient civilization with 1 billion people? Some say this is a universal trend, but there are factors peculiar to China.

For a long time, literary publications in China have been dependent on state subsidies. After their circulation dropped, they became a particularly onerous burden on the state treasury. This situation is totally at odds with the wind of reform blowing in the national economy.

In recent years, state revenues have been increasing, by and large. Yet literary publications are perennial losers, a drag on the four modernizations. Take MANG ZHONG, for instance. Its circulation in 1982, not its worst year, stood at 64,000, which translates into a monthly (per issue) loss of 5,000 yuan. Another example is Yunnan's GEJIU WENYI. It did relatively well in 1980, selling 270,000 copies per issue. But even then its annual deficit amounted to 50,000 yuan. Losses were even more staggering for other publications whose circulation dropped below 10,000 in recent years. As pointed out above, only two or three of Sichuan's 30 literary publications stayed in the black. How can the state pay for all these colossal losses?

What Golden Age?

As more and more questions crowd the agenda of the Chinese Communist Party, problems about literature and art can no longer be ignored. At a time when the circulation of many publications has hit rock bottom, it is clearly impractical to stress too much the social effects of literature, as happened in the criticism movement in the past. Chinese literature and art cannot survive another criticism campaign.

For writers, 1984 was a depressing time. For the leadership, it was a period of readjusting their guiding ideology and policies. In mid-September, a literary and artistic work seminar was convened by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. However, the meeting changed course midway -- from anti-"right" to anti-"Left" -- to the humiliation of Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] and Deng Ligun [6772 0500 5028] who masterminded the seminar. This was a clear signal that the leaders in Zhongnanshan were about to shift gears in literature and art. (For details, see the relevant article in CHENG MING, No 87.) An even more explicit indication of the intent of Zhongnanshan was the recent fourth national congress of the Chinese Writers Association where it was disclosed that the CPC Central Committee was determined to pursue an anti-"Left" policy in the realm of literature and art and protect writers' freedom of creation. The congress declared that a "golden age" in literature was at hand, explaining that such an age would have come sooner but for "Leftist" interference.

More Than "Leftist" Interference

Most people will not associate such names as Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang with "Leftist" interference. However, we must assume that these top Central Committee leaders have long been aware of the anti-right policy in literature and art and the anti-"Leftist" policy in economic matters in recent years.

We can say that China's reform group exhibits a "split personality" in solving problems, behaving in a way which is both coy and

unnatural. It can be thoroughly open where economic issues are concerned. When it comes to ideology, however, it lays down all kinds of do's and don'ts, so much so that literary creativity has been strangled. This characteristic applies to its decision-making on the literary and artistic front as well as its policy to reassess Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

For instance, despite the "three not's principle," it was admitted at the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers Association that in recent years, as in the past, many people were coerced into silence, labelled or intimidated because of their errors. Earlier, however, the Chinese Communists had categorically denied that such activities were going on, arguing instead that they were necessary criticisms. A writer who murmured a dissent would at once be denounced for "resisting criticism." The idea was to make sure every writer toed the party line; under no circumstances would the Chinese Communists tolerate any public counter-criticisms by writers.

We can see that "Leftist" interference had a chance only when it was reinforced with the policies of the government. When the policies were on the right track, "Leftist" interference could not do a thing. The best example was the dispute in the summer and fall of 1979 between "Ge De" and "Que De."

It is distressing that every disaster in the literary and artistic circle in recent years was triggered by the words of Deng Xiaoping or Hu Yaobang. Hu Yaobang's "social effects theory" led to the ban on certain plays in 1980. Deng Xiaoping spoke, and we had "anti-liberalization" in 1981. He spoke again and there was the anti-"spirutual pollution" campaign in 1983 (with a lot of help from people like Deng Liqun, of course).

Both before and during the "Cultural Revolution," it was routine for literary careers to be "destroyed in one fell swoop." Deng Xiaoping told the fourth national congress of Chinese Writers and Artists that there would be no undue interference in what a writer wrote, and how he wrote. Ironically, his words dealt a deadly blow to the career of a poet. Ye Wenfu might be tough, but so far he has not been able to stage a comeback. In advocating a "do-nothing" policy by government in literature and art, Wang Ruowang [3769 5387 2598] was denounced for "opposing party leadership." He can neither defend himself nor have his works published in the nation's newspapers or periodicals, except in the more "legal" MINZHUYU FAZHI which does run his articles, novels and reportage. (I heard that WENHUAYU SHENGHUO, too, has published some of his more "effete and sentimental" works.) As Yu Luojin's "literature of shameful secrecy" was the target of attack, her writings also came to be regarded as unprintable by periodicals in many localities, and have been relegated to a "border" publication, (GEJIU WENYI).

"Leftist" interference could not have been the sole factor. If Hu Yaobang could personally concern himself with the case of a missing child (who was found after 15 days), why has he not lent a helping hand to the above writers?

Whoever Created the Problem Should Solve It

The Chinese Communists do admit and correct the errors of some of their policies, but cannot bring themselves to follow wise counsel. At the recent congress of the Chinese Writers Association, Hu Qili acknowledged that "three abnormalities" still existed in the party's leadership over literary and artistic work in the past few years. Writers have hailed this admission as "gospel." But this "gospel" came too late.

Zeroing in on the problems which had arisen in the campaign to "eradicate spiritual pollution," the Chinese Communists applied emergency brakes on the campaign in early 1984. To save face, however, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang also circulated an internal memorandum specifying what to tell the world about this campaign, "The early part of the campaign has produced excellent results, which must be affirmed. Henceforth, we must continue to oppose and resist spiritual pollution on a long-term basis so that we can be even more successful in our construction of the socialist spiritual civilization."

The memorandum was intended to maintain a semblance of consistency in the eyes of the world, but what was its impact on the "Left" and "right's" group in the literary circle, which was already suffering from a case of "campaign phobia"?

The "Left" kings were emboldened to convene an unbelievably "Left" literary and artistic seminar in Beijing in September 1984. One cannot imagine the kind of campaign which would have swept the literary world but for Hu Yaobang's timely words, "Comrades on the ideological front should pay particular attention. Do not underestimate the ideological influences of the 'Left.' The 'Left' specter is lurking around us."

Let him who tied the bell on the tiger take it off. This was exactly what Hu Yaobang has achieved after 5 long years. Certainly, words, spoken or written, must still be put into effect. Some years back, Sha Yexin complained about a "covert play prohibition" and was denounced; but history proves that he was right. Wang Ruowang advocated a "do-nothing" policy in literature; now the party is finally relaxing its grip on literature and art. Therefore, we must rehabilitate such writers and poets as Sha Yexin, Wang Ruowang and Ye Wenfu, together with their works which have been criticized. I suggest that Chinese leaders forget their concern about saving "face" and begin by exorcising the "'Left' specter" inside themselves and getting rid of their own feudal totalitarian ideas.

An Overdue Self-Criticism

Today, both the literary circle and the party which exercises leadership over literature and art admit that it is extremely abnormal for the party to criticize the "Left" in economic matters while opposing the "right" in literature and art. A new evaluation is now under way to reassess the major events in the world of literature and art in recent years.

In 1981, I wrote an essay in defense of the "poetry of obscurity." Yang Kuanghan [2799 0562 3352] of the Literature Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, responded with an article criticizing me, "A Hong Kong magazine has published a lengthy article characterizing as 'tangled fighting' our move to let a hundred schools of thought contend. This is a blatantly biased and arbitrary judgment. In fact, what we have is dynamism." (See DANGDAI WENYI SICHAO 1982 No 2.)

When I described the events as "tangled fighting," and I was only quoting the Mainland magazine, WENYI BAO, I was being charitable to the "Left" kings. As things turned out, "fighting" soon degenerated into sheer "criticism." Where is the so-called "dynamism"?

Recently, people began demanding that history's unjust verdicts be reversed. WENYI LILUN YANJIU, No 4, 1984, ran an article by Yu Zhi [0151 0037] entitled "From the 'Poetry of Obscurity' to the Discussion of the Hundred Schools of Thought," in which he said that past criticisms were "blind, unfair and based on superficial understanding." In his opinion, the indiscriminate criticisms which had been slapped on it show that our opinion shapers were not yet prepared for the coexistence of "a hundred schools of thought."

The same issue of WENYI LILUN YANJIU also included an article by Professor Xu Zhongyu [1776 0022 3768] in which he argued that literary and artistic reform must touch upon those problems which people often discuss privately but hesitate to bring up in public. He quoted an excerpt from the book, "A Salesman in Beijing," (which was recently staged in Beijing), by Arthur Miller, the famous American playwright, "Almost all the Western playwrights whom you admire write with a rebellious spirit. However, you demand that your own writers support the status quo, instead of questioning it. The result will be that in future you can only rely on fine works imported from abroad."

These penetrating remarks pinpoint the malady afflicting the leadership of the party in literature and art. Indeed, the party rejects almost all writers who "question the status quo" but pampers and shows high regard for those who "support the status quo." A call "to go to the world" has recently been sounded in the Chinese literary circle. It should prove most effective in waking up the literary world.

In China, feudal forces are so well-entrenched and "Left" pernicious influences so far-reaching that they have been more than a match even for courageous writers. Even Wang Ruowang's enlightenment, Bai Hua's devotion, Liu Binyan's anger, Ye Wenfu's toughness, and Dai Houying and Zhang Xinxin's indominatability failed to crack open the glacier of feudal forces and usher in the second literary spring. Only after the economy began to experience radical changes and the political authorities saw the light did a ray of hope appear in the literary circle, for the second time.

"The night is long, and so is the road." Bai Hua said, "Nobody can monopolize sunshine." On the other hand, Ye Wenfu remarked some years ago, "Spring is not a sure thing. The sun may be out now, but there can be more clouds and mist on the way. We cannot take sunshine for granted."

Therefore, we must safeguard our present second literary spring and go all out to bring about a real "golden age in literature."

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BRIEFS

BASIC LAW DRAFTING--China's top representative in Hong Kong has stressed that the territory's people must be on the committee that will draft the future basic law. Mr Xu Jiatun was speaking to Hong Kong newsmen in Beijing, where he's attending the National People's Congress, which is currently discussing the 1997 agreement. He also stressed that Hong Kong people should be widely consulted during the drafting, to ensure that the territory gets the most suitable legislation. He added that a good basic law would help maintain stability and prosperity. Mr Xu reaffirmed that the NPC is studying guidelines drawn up for the law-drafters, and these should be announced before the 15-day session winds up next week. The task of selecting the right people for the drafting group would start soon afterwards. The official also expounded on the one country, two systems concept for Hong Kong. He fears there may be misunderstanding at times, but is confident this would be overcome through cooperation. But he says it's important for China to explain further to its own people about this concept and about the Hong Kong question. He says this should be stepped up after the 1997 agreement is ratified. [Text] [Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0430 GMT 4 Apr 85]

MACAO GOVERNOR DENIES NEGOTIATIONS--Macao, 2 Apr--The governor of Macao, Rear Admiral Basco de Almeida e Costa, who is in Lisbon on an official mission, had denied that negotiations for the return of the territory to China had started. The denial came in an interview with the Portuguese national television station, RTV, last night. Admiral e Costa was quoted as saying the report in a Hong Kong magazine that negotiations had already started was groundless. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 14]

HONG KONG-MACAO AFFAIRS OFFICE--Beijing, 5 Apr--Five of the officials of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office at or above the department level once lived or studied in Hong Kong. Li Hou, deputy director of the office said jokingly that they will not take part in work of administering Hong Kong as they have forsaken their status as Hong Kong people. Everyone knows that the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office is Ji Pengfei, with Li Hou and Li Zhongying as his assistants. Li Zhongying is a veteran foreign affairs worker. Three advisers of the office also once lived in Hong Kong in their early years. They are Wang Luming, a veteran diplomat; Wang Kuang, former director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY; and Ke Hua, former Chinese ambassador to Britain. They are from Guangdong; the native place of both Wang Luming and Wang Kuang is Dongguan and Ke Hua is a native of Shantou. [Text] [Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 1]

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